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## INTERVENTION OR PEACE IN MEXICO HOUSE DEMANDS

Representative Murray of Oklahoma Introduces Resolution Calling for Action on Part of the U. S. Government

## ENVOY LEAVES CUBA

Senate Discusses Fall Resolution for Protection of American Citizens in Foreign Countries as Present Need in Mexico

WASHINGTON—Intervention by this government in Mexico within 30 days, if order is not restored and Americans protected was proposed in the House today by Representative Murray of Oklahoma. He introduced a resolution criticizing the Huerta government.

The resolution proposed that President Wilson shall issue a proclamation to the several factions in Mexico, demanding that they restore order and respect American persons and property and, if the proclamation is disregarded, that he shall intervene.

"The President is authorized," the bill recites, "if the proclamation fails to restore order within 30 days, to intervene, establish peace and take possession of all public property of Mexico and hold the same until all damages of any American or citizen of any other foreign nation shall be fully compensated."

"The President is authorized to use land and naval forces of the United States, for the accomplishment of all such purposes."

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would speak in the House in support of his resolution at the first opportunity. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Plea for adoption by the Senate of a resolution which would for all time mark a policy to be followed toward Mexico brought the situation to the floor of the Senate today.

Senator Fall of New Mexico started the discussion, which hinged upon the right of the United States as a nation to protect its citizens in foreign nations. Mr. Fall demanded consideration of his resolution, introduced Saturday, which recited as a Senate policy the Democratic national platform's pledge as follows:

That the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to, and should be given the full protection of the American government, both for himself and for his property."

"My sole purpose in this resolution," asserted Fall, "has been to prevent war with Mexico. Our policy thus far has failed to secure protection for our citizens there. It will continue to fail so long as we hesitate to declare ourselves. A strong stand taken two years ago, would have prevented war in Mexico."

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, objected to passage of the measure before its consideration by the foreign relations committee.

Senator Lodge cautioned the Senate against dismissing the resolution lightly, and urged that it be referred to the committee for careful consideration.

"Protection of our citizens does not mean war," he said. "There are steps which precede military force, and these methods must be exhausted before that final step can be taken. But it is our duty to protect our citizens, and to put every engine of our diplomatic machinery into operation to rescue every American citizen who may be in danger."

If diplomatic methods fail the only resource is an armed force. Perhaps we are not in that situation today with respect to Mexico. I trust not. But this resolution is clear as to its intent and to defer it or lay it aside because of its language would be a mistake."

To say to the country and to Mexico that we won't pass it is a serious thing to do. Failure to pass it would be equivalent to saying we are not prepared to protect our citizens in Mexico. This is not a matter to be brushed aside as inexpedient to act upon. It is a serious thing for the Senate to refuse to take action on the principles in this resolution. If we are unwilling or afraid to act on it it cannot be lightly dismissed. Negative action would be more serious than none. So I hope the matter will go to the committee on foreign relations to receive proper consideration."

The President maintains an impartial view on the Mexican problem. He has carefully examined the confidential reports, copies of which were rushed to him after they were received by the state department, and has some very searching questions ready for the American ambassador. He plans to go to the very root of the situation.

Ambassador Wilson was at Havana Monday, and one indication of the desire to hurry him to Washington was seen in a request by Secretary Bryan to expedite the ambassador's passage through quarantine at Havana and Key West.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Gen. Felix Diaz will not come to Los Angeles en route to Tokyo, as announced. General Trevato made this announcement Monday. He refused to discuss rumors that collapse of President Huerta's government is imminent.

## STATE FORESTER GOES TO TALK AT SUNAPEE

Annual Conference Being Held Under Auspices of Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests Attracts Workers for Discussion of Their Problems

Frank W. Rane, state forester of Massachusetts, leaves today for Sunapee, N. H., to attend the annual forestry conference being held there today and tomorrow under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, with the cooperation of the state forestry commission.

Mr. Rane on Wednesday will take part in a discussion on "Acquisition and Management of State Forest Lands." Others attending from Boston are Harrison A. Reynolds of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and Albert F. Burgess of the United States agricultural department.

Seven forestry and timberland organizations will be represented at the conference, and there will be discussed many questions of great importance to New England and all concerned in the forest conservation movement.

Among the speakers are Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey; William L. Hall of the United States forest service; Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national conservation congress; Prof. H. H. Chapman of the Yale forest school; Dr. J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott of the Pennsylvania forest reservation commission; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of the American Forestry Association.

In the party now at Sunapee are Dr. Henry S. Drinker, C. F. Quincy, C. W. Lyman, Capt. J. B. White, Charles Lathrop Pack, E. A. Sterling, Otto Luekert, John L. Weaver, H. H. Chapman, W. R. Brown and Robert P. Bass, directors of the American Forestry Association, and P. S. Ridsdale, the secretary; Mrs. C. F. Quincy, Robert W. Higbie of New York and Mrs. Higbie, Dr. E. H. Hall, Ottmar H. Van Nordoe, and Philip T. Dodge of New York; W. H. Bundy and B. W. Porter of Boston; Dr. J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott of Pennsylvania, and Norman C. McLoud of Cleveland, O.

**MR. BOTTOMLY SAILS TO ATTEND TRADE MEETING**

Bound for Queenstown and Liverpool, the Cunard liner *Laconia*, sailed from East Boston this afternoon in command of Capt. W. R. D. Irvine.

One hundred and thirty-three passengers were in the saloon accommodations of the steamship, while the second cabin carried 211 and the steerage 350. Eight immigrants were deported.

Robert J. Bottomly of Boston, secretary of the International Chambers of Commerce, left on the liner for a month in England, France and Germany. At Hamburg, near Frankfort on Main, Mr. Bottomly will attend a meeting called to make preparations for the next international congress of chambers of commerce, to be held in Paris in June, 1914.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, also sailed on the *Cunarder*.

J. E. Bell, British vice-consul, accompanied by his wife, sailed for a vacation in their home country. Harry Gross of Boston was also a passenger.

Several delegates to the international congress to be held at London Aug. 6 to 12 sailed, among them Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Jersey of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Goodale; Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Germain and Miss Elizabeth Germain; Dr. Fred R. Jouett, Dr. Edward E. Jack, Dr. F. L. Jack, Dr. Adrian Mathews, Dr. George S. Mathews, and Dr. Edmund H. Stevens of Boston and Dr. J. A. Witherspoon of Nashville.

**COUNTY BOARD HEARS ARGUMENT FOR NEW STREET**

Middlesex county commissioners held a continued hearing at East Cambridge today upon the question of laying a new street in the Montrose district of Wakefield from Salem to Lowell street.

It is the province of the commissioners to determine whether convenience and necessity require the street which would be one mile in length. The commissioners, following the hearing, took the proposition under consideration.

Many who appeared at the hearing said the street was needed. Others urged that the laying out of the street would result in great damage to their property.

F. W. Mansfield appeared for several of the land holders, and Mrs. E. T. Woodworth, a representative of Mrs. Viola Slocum and others, argued that the location as at present intended is not best for the town.

## SECRETARY BRYAN STOPS IN CHICAGO

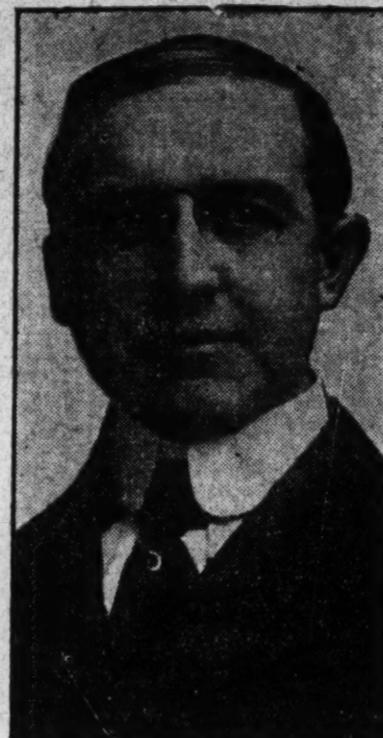
CHICAGO—Secretary of State Bryan arrived in Chicago early today. The secretary was greeted by an escort of newspaper men who carried his two big valises to the Twelfth street station, from which he will continue his trip to Oelwein, Iowa, where he is to lecture tonight.

Mr. Bryan appeared at Gary, Ind., Monday night at the Chautauqua course before an audience of 2,000. He delivered his lecture on "Making of a Man." The receipts were about \$740. Mr. Bryan had a guarantee of \$250. He made no political references whatsoever.

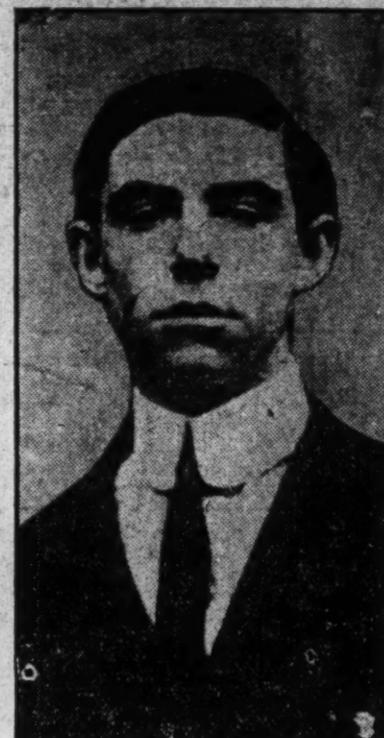
Articles of interest to the leather trade are published each Tuesday. Do you not think of a friend engaged in some branch of the leather business who would be pleased to receive your copy of today's paper when you have finished reading it? It is a good plan to mark this article and write "Marked Copy" on the wrapper.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

## HEAD OF TOUR AND SCHOOL BOYS WHO WENT



COL. HENRY L. KINCAIDE



EDWARD FREEDMAN



WILLIAM A. BOLTZ

## AMERICAN BANKS IN LATIN AMERICA FIRST BOOM STEP

Colonel Kincaide Says Establishment of 12 or 15 Institutions in Large Business Centers Now Most Important Move

## RECEPTION IS PLANNED

Chamber of Commerce to Honor Returning Trade Envoys as Soon as They Can Be Assembled—All Not Yet Back

Establishment of from 12 to 15 American banks in the large business centers of South America is the most important step that should be taken at once in order to advance actual business between the two continents in the opinion of Col. Henry L. Kincaide, president of the advance guard of the South American tour party of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which arrived in Boston this morning after a 14,000 mile journey. These banks do not need to be large, according to Colonel Kincaide, but one should be found in every important city in order that the American merchant might transact his business confidentially without having to go through foreign banks.

The visit of Elihu Root when secretary of state, the trip taken by William J. Bryan, the present secretary of state and the trail of personal friendship just left by the chamber party—and that stands to the Latin-American as representative of the true feeling of the entire American nation—have all acted to create a most favorable basis for increasing trade relations with South America in the estimation of Colonel Kincaide.

Returning members of the tour are to be given a reception by their associates of the chamber as soon as arrangements can be made to get them together. Various trains throughout the next 24 hours are expected to bring groups and individual members from New York to this city.

James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber, met Col. Henry L. Kincaide, president of the tour, as he stepped off the train with a hearty handshake and the next instant Mrs. Kincaide welcomed her husband home again.

During the tour the commerce envoys visited 10 countries, spent about \$50,000 and delivered in the neighborhood of 50 speeches. They were absent from Boston 88 days. About \$100,000 was spent for their entertainment and the number of special trains and steamships furnished was nine.

Among others who came on to this city from New York early today were Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; A. G. Barber, Owen S. Chandler, H. J. Potter, F. B. Knowlton of Belfast, Me., and E. G. Sullivan, secretary of the Salem Board of Trade.

Others who arrived on the *Vasari* were: Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, William L. Bradley, Edward H. Brown, Henry Butterfield, O. W. Clifford, Frederick F. Cutler, Jonathan L. Dexter, Prof. J. D. M. Ford, Juan A. De Gomar, D. R. Grier, Stanley B. Potter, Alexander L. Smith, Edward T. Smith, Louis W. Stevens, Oscar H. Stevens, W. Tyre Stevens, H. Stinson, J. Clifford Woodhull, Albert L. Squier, Henry H. Olcott, Donald B. Logan, Frank W. Burdett, Frank H. Bowers and James Akeroyd.

H. L. Dillingham, assistant secretary of the chamber and manager of the tour, stayed in New York today and is expected to arrive here Wednesday morning. Many of the tour members stayed in their staterooms on board the *Vasari* instead of coming on to this city by train last night.

## Confidence in President

"The people of South America have expressed a kindly feeling for the present administration and place their confidence in President Wilson that he will act with all justness in his relations with Latin America," said Colonel Kincaide. "Boston will benefit from this trip if the merchants here take advantage of the fund of information gained by the members and which they will place at the disposal of any who care to make use of it."

"American exporters must take cognizance of the desires of the South American if they want to do business with them, for the latter is a high class customer and sensitive to the smallest details. Poor packing, not shipping orders on time, substitution of goods, careless attention to details, insufficient postage, signatures written by the stenographer instead of the head of the house, neglect of many other business niceties that appeal to the Latin American, are faults that must be corrected by the American merchant if he is to establish a large trade with the South American countries."

"The party saw many examples of poor American packing which could easily be remedied if the shipper really knew what a difference there was between crating goods for the west coast of South America by water and rail."

"Whoever wants to do business there must make special effort properly to create merchandise and thereby please

(Continued on page five, column two)

## BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND TO PROFIT IMMEASURABLY BY TRADE TRIP, SAY TOURISTS

Chamber of Commerce Members Back From South America Say Promised Commercial Intercourse Will Be Question of Individual Effort From Now On

Immediate commercial conquest of South America no doubt is desirable but could hardly have been expected by the 30 odd New England business and professional men who now return to their home cities filled with wonderment of what came to their notice during the three months' tour of the continent south of the Panama canal zone. But if the net result of this trade journey is still a matter of the future all evidence is to the effect that Boston and other New England cities concerned in the enterprise fostered by the Chamber of Commerce are bound to profit immeasurably

as soon as the full import of the tour is realized.

It will require a close study of the map of South America and adjacent waters to grasp even in a small degree the magnitude of the tour which covered 14,000 miles. That every one of the returned travelers brings with him as a valued souvenir recollections of the lavish entertainment that met them everywhere also goes to prove that the hospitality for which Latin Americans are famed had its fullest expression during the trip.

Emphasis should be given to the fact that this is the first time in American commercial history that a city has been able to muster so formidable a company of business men as those who gave of their time and money in order that the export interests of the community in which they reside may get the benefit of the great trade of South America.

That other cities are getting ready to emulate the example of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is a further indication that there is a general waking up throughout the United States to the advantages of being early on the ground when once the Panama canal is a reality and the two oceans connected.

How soon, then, are we to begin to reap where New England has sown the seed for increased commercial intercourse with the southern republics? A

(Continued on page five, column one)

## CATCHER KLING HERE; PLAYS AGAINST HIS FORMER TEAM

Cincinnati's Lineup for Today's Double-Header Also Shows Two Players Who Used to Be With Giants —Hess and Johnson Selected to Pitch

John Kling, former manager of the Boston National league baseball team, was behind the bat for Cincinnati this afternoon in the opening game of a double-header between Manager Tinker's tailenders and Manager Stallings' climbings players.

In the absence of Manager Stallings the local team is being managed by Captain Sweeney. Thus two former teammates were pitted against each other.

For Boston the veteran pitcher Hess was chosen to work, with Rariden catching him, while for Cincinnati's boxwork Manager Tinker chose Johnson.

In the first inning neither team scored. Brennan umpired behind the bat with Eason on the bases.

Manager Tinker and his team have two days more scheduled here. This is the second visit the Cincinnati team has made here this year, but a number of changes have been made in the personnel of the team since the first trip.

Devore, the little outfielder formerly with the Giants, is now playing center for Manager Tinker. Groh, another ex-Giant, is on second base. Manager Tinker has not been playing late and his place at short is being filled by Bergammer. Former Manager Kling of the Boston Nationals is now doing the bulk of the catching.

The Cincinnati team is now last in the league race, but is putting up fast baseball and bids fair to improve its standing.

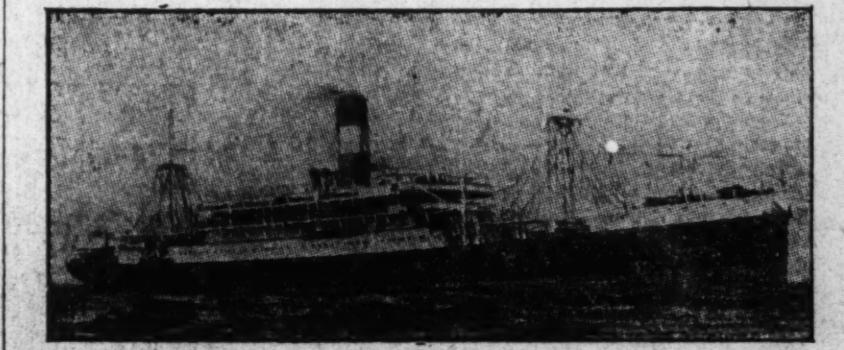
Acting-Manager Sweeney is anxious to climb in the standing during the absence of Manager Stallings in Buffalo.

## FORE RIVER'S FUTURE OUTLINED

Francis T. Bowles, president of Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, made the principal address at the dinner in the American house Monday night which was attended by about 60 officers, foremen and department heads of the corporation. Several others present spoke. Mr. Bowles' remarks comprised an outline of the policy of the concern under the new administration since the taking over of the plant by Charles M. Schwab.

## DAMAGED STEAMER SURVEYED

At East Boston this afternoon a survey of the Eastern Steamship Corporation's steamer City of Bangor, damaged by fire recently at Foster's wharf, is being held this afternoon. Insurance companies are investigating to consider the advisability of reconstructing the vessel.



S. S. Vasari

## LINER ON WHICH ENVOYS RETURNED

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MONITOR**

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# Glasgow Harbor to Be Improved

## FIVE MILES OF NEW QUAYAGE IN GLASGOW HARBOR IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Clyde navigation trustees have unanimously approved of the harbor committee's recommendation that powers be obtained from Parliament for the construction of new works at Shieldhall, Shiel and Braehead.

On the north side of the Clyde, the trustees' powers have been almost exhausted by the recent completion of the Rothesay dock, Merkland quay, and Yorkhill basin and quay.

On the south side the trustees have gradually acquired river frontage between Shieldhall sewage works and Renfrew, which they now propose to utilize for the construction of five new basins, three of them long enough to accommodate four Atlantic liners. This will add five miles of new quays to the present 11 miles, and there will also be an ample equipment of railway lines.

The novel feature of the new docks will be their slanting position, which will reduce canting to a minimum and limit the interruption of the port traffic when large vessels are entering or leaving the new docks. The plan includes a wide diversion of the Renfrew road.

The part for which powers will be

## BOROUGH COUNCIL PLEAS HEARD ON TRAMWAY VETOS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium.—Among the many interesting congresses to be held at the Ghent exposition is that of dairying and cold storage, which will take place on Aug. 11, 12 and 13.

Among the subjects of interest brought before this congress are: Superinvention and control of the milk supply; the sources of the milk supply and the preservation of milk not boiled; the causes of the success or failure of cooperative action in the case of the dairy industry; the application of cold storage in reference to the food preservation, and the transport of perishable products such as meats, poultry, eggs, fish, groceries, milk, butter, fruits, flour, vegetables, liquids, etc.

The question of cold storage is rapidly becoming of vital importance in Belgium, and this congress will doubtless attract a large concourse of business men who may be directly or indirectly interested in the commerce and industry of food products.

## STORTHING PASSES MARCONI MEASURE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Marconi bill has been passed in the Storting by 99 votes to 16. The measure was, it will be remembered, brought forward by the former ministry, with the result that the minister of commerce was faced with no easy task when he was called upon to explain the proposal, since the present government do not agree entirely with the manner in which the bill is drawn up.

It has been calculated that 92 per cent of the telegrams from Norway to America will be sent by wireless telegraphy. As to whether this estimate is correct will depend mainly on whether the installation will prove a reliable and practical undertaking. According to the minister for commerce, wireless telegraphy is still more or less undeveloped, and, for this reason, he was not in favor of the passing of the bill. As a matter of fact, however, only 15 of the Radicals and one Social-Democrat supported him.

## ANIMAL PARK PLAN HELPED BY KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

STUTTGART, Ger.—The Protection of Nature Society, which acquires land with the object of protecting wild animal life, flowers and shrubs by turning it into parks, has the interest and sympathy of the Kaiser. He has lately again given out of his own funds 50,000 marks towards the expenses for two newly planned parks which the society will shortly acquire for the preservation and cultivation of wild animal life in Germany.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 1:45, 7:45.  
PLYMOUTH—"The Truth," 8:15.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Purple Road."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELSTREE—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO

Ward's—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

## ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL IS AMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—A standing committee of the House of Commons with Mr. Watson in the chair, had Sir F. Banbury's bill prohibiting experiments on dogs under consideration recently. The main clause of the bill enacts that "from and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful to perform any experiment of a nature causing or likely to cause pain or disease to any dog for any purpose whatsoever, either with or without anesthetics, and no person or place shall be licensed for the purpose of performing any such experiment."

An amendment limiting prohibition to inoculation experiments was moved by Dr. Chappel who claimed that experiments on dogs had led to valuable results. The bill, he said, was due to misplaced sentiment and to ignorance of what occurred at vivisection experiments.

Sir F. Banbury said that he could not accept the amendment since he could not agree that it had been established that experiments on dogs were necessary. The amendment was finally carried by 12 votes to nine.

## VERDI'S SYMPHONY TO "AIDA" FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Neue Freie Presse announced recently that while putting in order some papers left by Verdi, the symphony to his opera "Aida," which has never been performed, was discovered in Milan.

At the first rehearsals of this opera, Verdi himself was not satisfied with the symphony and tore it off from the manuscript. Verdi's niece has given the manuscript to the conductor Toscanini who has undertaken to decide whether it shall be publicly performed or not. Although Verdi himself evidently did not think sufficiently highly of it to have it performed, it is perhaps not a sign that it is not good. Heine said of his wonderful "Bach der Lieder": "It is a ship which will float easily into the waters of oblivion."

## THOUSANDS CHEER SUFFRAGE PILGRIMS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Non-militant suffragists on the march to London pass through densely lined streets of Leeds

(Special to the Monitor)  
LEEDS, England.—The non-militant suffragette pilgrims belonging to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, on their way to London to plead their cause, passed through Leeds. Tyneside was the starting point of the

pilgrims, whose route took in Durham, Shildon, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Northallerton, Bedale, Masham, Ripon, Harrogate and Wetherby.

Addresses were given at each of these places, which, with one exception, were received fairly and cordially. Roundhay Park was reached at 4 p.m., and then

after a brief meeting came the walk through Leeds, thousands of spectators lining the several miles of roads and streets. The final speeches on Woodhouse Moor at 8 p.m. brought forth enthusiasm from the tremendous crowds and the resolution was carried practically unanimously.

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## BILL TO AUTHORIZE SYDNEY'S SUBWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Another stage has been reached in the construction of Sydney's underground railway, which will run under the busiest portions of the city. The minister for works has announced that a bill will be introduced immediately the New South Wales Parliament meets, authorizing the construction of the necessary tunnels for the city underground railway.

The minister, the Hon. A. Griffith, states that the government has decided to procure authority to carry out the work without reference to the public works committee, so as to obviate the long delay that would be occasioned by the taking of evidence.

The scheme is based upon David Hay's original report upon Sydney's traffic problems, as amended by the officers of the public works department working in conjunction with the railway department.

## FRANCE TO RAISE PAY OF OFFICERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A military problem which the passing of the three years service bill will render still more acute is the steady decrease in the number of entries at military colleges. Already the army is short of 1200 officers and the shortage will be considerably increased by the formation of new battalions. To overcome the difficulty a bill has been introduced into the Chamber by M. Etienne, the minister of war and M. Dumont, minister of finance, increasing the pay of officers both in the army and the navy.

The expenditure involved if the bill becomes law amounts to £63,100,000 divided up as follows: Army, 50,600,000; navy, 9,050,000; colonies, 3,450,000. It is hoped by these means not only to encourage young men to enter the services as a profession, but to prevent officers from leaving the army to fill better paid posts.

## BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES BEING KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Sir Edgar Vincent, chairman of the dominions trade commission, as he was leaving Adelaide at the conclusion of the commission's work of taking evidence, said he had been delighted with his visit to the city, and he admired the large parks and gardens and the general plan of the city underground railway.

He had been greatly impressed with the magnificent parade of the military forces that afternoon. He had also a word of praise for the railways of the state, and was especially pleased with their smooth running.

Speaking on the work of the commission, Sir Edgar said conditions appeared extremely satisfactory for an increase of trade with Great Britain, and there were indications that English manufacturers

and merchants were becoming every year more alive to the possibilities of commerce with Australia. If communication were made more rapid, perhaps more people would come to the commonwealth; that would mean larger ships, probably, and deeper harbors.

It may not be out of place to state here that, whereas in some ports of the commonwealth vessels cannot load down below 20 feet 6 inches, at the outer harbor of Adelaide at low tide there is 33 feet of water, and a safe refuge at all times.

Another and important point with regard to the outer harbor is the advantage it affords in the way of making any necessary alterations to accommodate vessels drawing a greater depth. These facilities would be forthcoming, either by extending the wharf into deeper water or by dredging alongside the present wharf.

## PARIS WELCOMES ANDREW CARNEGIE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The visit of Andrew Carnegie to Paris was made the occasion for the sincere expression of admiration by those who wished to recognize what has done to advance the peace movement. The "Foundation Andrew Carnegie" or as it is often called here the "Hero Fund," held a special meeting in one of the large halls at the ministry of the interior. Emile Louvet, former President of the republic presided at the meeting, and gave to Mr. Carnegie a very warm reception.

After this meeting he was presented to M. Klotz, the minister of the interior, and then left in company with M. Louvet and M. T. Herrick, the American ambassador, for the Elysee, where he was very cordially received by the President of the republic, M. Poincaré.

In the evening a banquet was given in his honor by the Franco-American committee at which Gabriel Hanotaux, the eminent statesman and member of the French Academy, made a remarkable speech, in which he paid a very high tribute to the role which Mr. Carnegie had played in the cause of peace.

## BERLIN TO MOVE HER GOLF LINKS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Berlin Golf Club in the west end of the city is to be closed and transferred to Wannsee, about 15 miles away in the direction of Potsdam. The club will be opened in about two years' time and will have week-end accommodation for a large number of members.

As the game has been introduced into Germany by Englishmen and Americans it happens that the management of the West End Golf Club has, up to the present been chiefly in British hands. As the German members are, however, naturally in the majority, they are not very willing to provide the funds for the new links unless they have a controlling voice in the management.

Some 200,000 marks are required, of which the committee has subscribed 60,000. The rest will be subscribed by the German members as soon as the business arrangements are settled, which will, no doubt, be shortly. The links will be a great improvement on the old ones.

## CHANGE WANTED IN CONTRABAND

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The annual meeting of the Scandinavian Union of Shipowners was held at Finse hotel, Christiania, when a resolution was carried to the effect that the meeting considers the right of capturing at sea the property of subjects of belligerent countries as a relic of barbarism and as being contrary to civilization and to the development of naval communication.

The meeting further considered that only such objects as are to be used solely for warlike purposes, such as weapons and ammunition, should be considered as contraband of war. The executive committee has been entrusted with the task of pointing out to the governments of the Scandinavian countries the necessity of adopting these reforms with as little delay as possible.

## CONGRESS IS TOLD THAT REAL GOAL IS HIGHER MANHOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a sitting of the international congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic at Caxton hall, the economic side of the question was touched by Bishop Ryle, dean of Westminster, who said that the evil to be dealt with was that of avarice. The reason why the traffic had spread to such an extent was that there was money in it. In dealing with it, therefore, it was necessary to imbue with a dispassionate spirit, for in that way would this menace to law and liberty best be dealt with.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett said that it was only within a few decades that any serious endeavor had been made to put an end to the white slave traffic. This was humiliating, but the awakening on the subject had been simultaneous with the setting forth of the claim to a larger share in the responsibility of national affairs made by womanhood. The work they had to do was to eradicate the false and low ideal of manhood and substitute in its place a grand, Christian and civilized conception.

Arthur Lee, M.P., urged the necessity of some common international standard for the suppression of the evil, since it was useless merely to drive them out of one country into another, unless in every country the same measure of punishment were meted out to them.

## KAISER WILL SHOW BOOKS IN LEIPZIG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—At the international book and printing exhibition which will be organized at Leipzig next year, the Emperor has promised to exhibit a great part of his private library. This collection is only about 50 years old.

When his majesty came to the throne, the library contained over 3000 volumes, but those he reduced by careful sifting to 1800. The library has gradually increased to 6000 choice volumes, not one of which is superfluous. The volumes all contain the Emperor's bookplate which has been designed by Emil Doepler, one of the first artists in that particular branch. The design has in the center the Prussian eagle, surrounded by a fanciful arrangement of scrolls and scrolls held together by a ribbon with the inscription: "Wilhelm II. Imperator Regis."

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WARD'S

# Unionist Land Aim in Britain Is Soil-Ownership by Farmer

## LORD LANSDOWNE DEFENDS UNIONIST PARTY'S LAND POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—Speaking recently at a dinner given in the Hotel Cecil by the Unionist Club to John Boraston, the chief agent of the Unionist party, Lord Lansdowne said that it was common ground to both parties that there was a land question and that its problems had to be dealt with with a certain amount of courage.

Referring to the partisan treatment which the question had received at the hands of Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Lansdowne said that to begin with, during the 12 months or more there had been proceeding a secret land inquiry, a partisan inquiry, an inquiry which had been declared to be unofficial but which admittedly was initiated by one of his majesty's ministers. The result of the inquiry was still shrouded in mystery.

It was still buried in sumptuous despatch boxes, and so long as it remained there it was safe from criticism and misrepresentation. They themselves had ventured to bring forward proposals with regard to the manner in which the land question should be dealt with. He for one welcomed criticism of these proposals if it was honest and straightforward. Mr. Lloyd-George had summarized the unionist proposals in an epigram: "An open mind for the laborer and an open mouth for the landlord."

As regarded this criticism, Lord Lansdowne continued, it was not true that their proposals meant that any burdens, properly attributable to the landlord and his estate, should fall on others. Mr. Lloyd-

had made the very common mistake of thinking that there were no cottages in the country except those which belonged to the landlord or his dependents.

As to the putting up of the value of the landlord's property, Mr. Lloyd-George had forgotten that the price which he might receive would have to pass muster, first with the county council, and then with the government department which would be responsible for these matters. Mr. Lloyd-George had perhaps never read the report of a joint committee of both houses of Parliament, appointed by the present cabinet, a committee which dealt with this question of state aided purchase more than a year ago.

The committee laid down four conditions as indispensable in transactions of this kind: First, that no loss should be incurred by the state; second, that the purchaser should be carefully selected; third, that the purchase should in no case exceed the proper market value; and fourth, that the annual payments to be made by the purchaser should not exceed an amount which he could afford to pay. If these four conditions laid down by this committee were observed there was no risk for the state and certainly no mine of wealth for the landlord.

It was not correct also to say that they only offered laborers the open mind. They offered two things: First, the prospect of improving his position and becoming the owner of a few acres, and second, the prospect of a more abundant supply of good house accommodation.

## LARGER LONDON SUBWAY URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

**WESTMINSTER**—The City and South London railway bill, the objects of which are to raise further capital and to increase the size of the tunnel, came before a select committee of the House of Commons recently.

Honoratus Lloyd, K. C., for the promoters, said that the City and South London railway was the pioneer of tube railways. Having difficulty in raising capital it constructed a tube, with the very small diameter of ten feet two inches, from the effects of which the public had suffered ever since.

Until June, 1911 the traffic, with occasional checks, steadily increased but by that time the electric tramways were in full working order, motor omnibuses had become a very serious element of competition, and the public had become accustomed to the higher standard of comfort provided in more recent and larger tubes. The result was that the traffic began steadily and substantially to decline.

The value of the stock became seriously depreciated, and it was quite impossible for the company, without assistance, to go on and to bring the line up to the standard of modern comfort. If the line was to continue to provide a service it was necessary to increase the size and comfort of the carriages and the speed of the trains, and to provide another system of traction. The committee allowed the bill to proceed.

## RHEIMS PALACE TO BE MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

**PARIS**—It has been decided by the department of historical monuments to restore the ancient palace of Rheims and to convert it into a museum. From the year 1179 the crowning of the Kings of France has taken place in the Salle des Rois, the hall of the palace. The only French King who was not crowned in Rheims was Henry IV, Napoleon I, and Louis XVIII. In 1830 the ceremony of coronation at Rheims was abolished.

## MANY SHIPS BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—Five hundred and fifty-nine vessels of 2,097,867 gross tonnage are now being built in the United Kingdom under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. This total is within 14,000 of the figures reported in the March return, which were the largest ever reached.

## PETITION TO KING ASKS FOR PARDON OF MRS. PANKHURST

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—The London Graduate Union for Woman's Suffrage announce that an appeal signed by six graduates of the London University has been addressed to the King praying him for a pardon for Mrs. Pankhurst.

The grounds of the petition are that the jury, while finding Mrs. Pankhurst guilty of a breach of the law, at the same time recommended her to mercy. The disinterestedness of her motives and her high personal character were fully admitted by them.

During the King's drive to the agricultural show in Bristol and whilst the procession was slowly climbing one of the remarkably steep hills of the city, a woman ran forward from amongst the spectators and succeeded in throwing a document, which is supposed to have been a petition, into the King's carriage. The procession was not stopped, and the woman who was arrested, is supposed to be connected with the suffrage movement.

Three of the seven suffragist leaders who were sentenced at the Old Bailey to varying terms of imprisonment and who, after a few days of hunger striking, were released, have been rearrested under the

liametary vote, met Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in friendly debate on the subject at the Criterion restaurant recently.

Mrs. Humphry Ward said that the English suffrage movement rested upon an assumption of the value of the parliamentary vote as an instrument in social reform, that was wholly mistaken and exaggerated. The greatest things in the world were the alteration in moral and spiritual ideals, and these were

things that were never voted upon. Woman's suffrage in England offered a maximum of political danger for a minimum of practical advantage.

Mrs. Steel in replying said that suffragists knew that men were doing their best to ameliorate wrongs. The advancement of past years was due rather to human progress than to the activities of men. Suffragists do not blame men for the mistakes they are making. These

are inevitable when man unaided attempts to legislate for women. Two points of view are needed for the right perception of any and every problem of social life. Party government she declared to be a failure because men had chosen themselves as the opposition, when the true opposition of any nation was its women. Votes for women will not bring about the millennium but it will bring about the salvation of men.

## SCARLET-CLAD SOLDIERY ARE INSPECTED



(Copyright by Topical)

Yeomen of the Guard, who constitute the oldest military force in the world

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE HELD

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

**LONDON**—An imperial motor transport conference is being held in London, and will conclude on the 25th of this month. The conference is being held with a view to carefully considering the various questions which have arisen from time to time in connection with motor transport. The conference opened with an exhibition of commercial vehicles at Olympia; this will be followed by numerous meetings at which various important questions will be discussed, the results of which will undoubtedly be of no small value.

With the advent of the motor car the problem of the control of the traffic in the streets very soon assumed serious proportions. Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which the police force have to contend in this connection is the different speeds at which the horse-drawn and mechanically propelled vehicles travel. In addition to this, the number of motor cars in the streets has increased, at a considerable rate, owing to people being enabled to live out of London and come in daily by road.

## SYNDICALIST PLAN IS LOST

(Special to the Monitor)

**NEWCASTLE**, England—By 20,000 votes to 13,000 the Northumberland miners' lodges have rejected the syndicalist proposal of the West Sleekburn lodge that a conference of transport workers, railwaymen, and miners should be called to discuss the question of united action in future.

## INTERPRETING SHAKESPEARE

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, who presented awards to pupils of the British Empire Shakespearean Society, said that the supreme passages of Shakespeare should be in the nature of a lyrical ecstasy. The had heard Swinburne chant Shakespeare, and Tennyson chanted the poet's lines in the same manner.

## LONDON PORT BUSINESS

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—Though business was considerably dislocated by the shipping strike of last year, the accounts of the port of London authority for the 12 months to March 31 last, show a balance revenue of £1,076,572, only a trifling decline on the £1,115,304 realized for the previous year.

## GROUPING OF OLD SCHOLARS' CLUBS PRAISED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—The second annual general meeting of the National Association of old scholars' clubs (elementary schools) was held at the Guildhall recently. Cyril Cobb, chairman of the London county council, presided over a distinguished company.

The secretary, Fleetwood H. Williams, read letters of regret at their inability to be present from the prime minister, Sir Edward Grey, the lord chancellor, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Milner, Herbert Samuel, M. P.; Sir Edgar Speyer, the Archbishop of York, Miss Lena Ashwell, and others.

A telegram was read from the King congratulating the association on the success which had attended its work. On the motion of Sir Roper Parkington a vote of thanks was tendered to the King for his gracious telegram.

The chairman said the object of the association was to promote, establish and maintain old scholars' clubs in connection with all the schools throughout the country and to group those clubs. Only a small proportion of the 6,000,000 children in the elementary schools of the country came under the protection of any sort of club, and there was therefore much need for such an association as the one they were supporting.

Sir Samuel Evans, who moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that although the movement was only two years old it had made good progress, and it was one which appealed to everybody. Its success in so short a time was a testimony to its usefulness.

It was directed to help those who, in the main, came from the elementary schools. He had had the benefit and advantage of starting his education in an elementary school, and was able to bear witness to the utility of the association, which appealed to the social as well as the intellectual side. Lord Alverstone, who was largely responsible for starting the association, was reelected president, and Commendatore Marconi was elected treasurer of the association.

## AVIATOR'S GREAT FLIGHT IS ENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

**PARIS**, France—Brind'jone de Moulainais ended his great flight for the Pommer cup at the Villacoublay aerodrome. His circuit which covered 5000 kilometers included Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague. Brind'jone de Moulainais was officially received by Leon Barthou, who congratulated him on behalf of the prime minister. A large crowd gave the successful aviator an enthusiastic welcome and the president of the Association Generale Aeronautique bestowed on him the gold medal of the society.

**TARIFF ON OLD GOLD COURSE**

(Special to the Monitor)

**EDINBURGH**, Scotland—At a special meeting of the St. Andrews town council it was agreed that a tariff of 1s. for the old golf course be imposed. At the same meeting Mr. Harry Colt was unanimously appointed as the expert to advise as to the laying out of the proposed fourth golf course at St. Andrews.

## RAILWAY MAGNATE CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)

**LONDON**—Sir Alexander Henderson, chairman of the Great Central railway and treasurer of the Tariff Reform League, has been chosen by the Conservative Association as candidate for St. Georges, Hanover square. There will be no contest.

**WAGNER'S "PARSIVAL" FORBIDDEN**

(Special to the Monitor)

**LEIPZIG**, Germany—The performance of Wagner's "Parsival" has been definitely forbidden in Russia. What is known as religious feeling is the reason given for its prohibition.

things that were never voted upon. Woman's suffrage in England offered a maximum of political danger for a minimum of practical advantage.

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## POWERS FINISH PLAN MAKING TANGIER INTERNATIONAL CITY

(Special to the Monitor)

**PARIS**, France—It is stated officially that the convention providing for the application of the scheme for the internationalization of Tangier has been concluded between France, England, Spain, and Germany, the signatories of the treaty of Algiers.

A summary of the scheme shows that provision has been made for a municipal assembly composed of 11 representatives of the powers as ex-officio members and 24 elected members. This assembly will constitute the legislative body. The president will be elected by the Assembly and will have the title of administrator in chief of Tangier. A Spaniard will fill the post of head of the military police, and a Frenchman of the civil police.

In the filling of the various administrative posts, France is to have a right to 33 per cent of the appointments, Spain to 29 per cent and Great Britain to 18 per cent. For the exercise of the higher judicial functions a court will be

formed composed of two Englishmen, two Spaniards, two Frenchmen, one of whom will preside, and one German. Spain will have the appointment of public prosecutor.

The Sultan will appoint magistrates at the recommendation of the powers, and a controlling committee of 11 representatives of the powers and one representative of the Sultan will exercise a general control over the public affairs of the town, thereby giving the desired international character to the administration.

As to the financial administration of the city it will be autonomous, but special permission will have to be obtained by the city for the levying of special dues on imports and before land belonging to the Maghreb can be alienated. As soon as the railway line between Tangier and Fez has been constructed the receipts of the debt administration will be reduced by an annual payment of 500,000 francs made to the French railway administration.

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THE WHITE STAR LINE'S  
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# Turkey Warned of Her Danger in Balkans by Mr. Asquith

Not Only Would Powers Insist on Ottoman Withdrawal From Thrace but Other Questions of Grave Import Might Arise

## ARMISTICE IS REFUSED

Bulgaria Is Invaded by Servians and War Will Go on Until Preliminaries of Peace Are Signed as Allies Dictate

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—An attempt made in the House of Commons yesterday to discuss the situation in the Balkans was refused by the government, but simultaneously Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham, seized the opportunity to seriously warn the Porte of the danger of the step it had adopted in its attempt to reoccupy Thrace.

A well-known Turkish statesman, in conversation on this very subject quite recently with the Monitor representative, pointed out that the danger of this advance lay not merely in the fact that some drastic measures might be taken by the great powers in retaliation, but that if the Turkish army was forced to withdraw from Adrianople it might lead to a revolution in Constantinople.

Mr. Asquith made it tolerably clear that the great powers would insist on Turkey's withdrawal. If, he declared, the Porte was unwise enough to tear up the treaty of London it must be prepared for the opening of other questions which would prove very much to its disadvantage.

These questions would undoubtedly refer to the Ottoman empire in Asia Minor and if the opening up of these questions took the form of an invasion of Armenia by Russia the dismemberment of the whole Turkish empire would follow, and so the first point touched upon by the Turkish statesmen previously alluded to would be reached.

The fact is that most advanced statesmen in the Turkish empire, as well as statesmen of the west, regard the Ottoman empire as in a most precarious condition, and it is as usual nothing but the jealousies and enmities of the great powers which is preventing its dismemberment not in Europe but in Asia.

The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor received at midnight last night a long telegraphic message from M. Pachitch, prime minister of Servia, in which, in recognition of the efforts of the paper to keep its readers accurately informed of all that is passing in the Balkans, he details atrocities committed by the Bulgarian forces.

It is impossible to reprint details of the minister's telegram. It must suffice to say that they come from responsible commanders of Servian forces at Rocha and from the commander of the Danubian cavalry division.

After detailing these Monsieur Pachitch goes on to say that the foreign correspondents of journals have been able to see for themselves the barbarous acts committed by Bulgarians not only in Macedonia but where they succeeded in crossing at three points the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier and have made note of all they have seen of the thefts, plunder, incendiarism and torture. No Bulgarian denials can stand in face of such witness.

These monstrosities were committed equally against the Greeks who have appealed to the foreign press with the result that correspondents went to places to see for themselves.

In order to lessen the bad impression in Europe made by the committal of such misdeeds the Bulgarians tried at first by means of telegrams to make people believe that the Servians and Greeks committed the same kind of atrocities and they went so far as to order the Bulgarian population in certain villages on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier to retire to the last man and set fire to a few little houses in order to make the people believe that Servians had devastated the country after they had penetrated into Bulgarian territory. This attempt will fail, for Europe will know how to recognize false news.

The Servian and Greek legations inform the European bureau of the Monitor that contrary to all reports to the effect that an armistice is being negotiated the governments of Athens and Belgrade will decline "to accept any such arrangement, and that preliminaries of peace will have to be signed by the Bulgarians before the order is given for the cessation of hostilities, the reason given being that after the events which have transpired it is impossible to accept any assurances of the government at Sofia.

The Servian legation also informs the bureau that the Bulgarian frontier has been crossed by the Servian army at four points, and that the invasion of the country has commenced and will be pressed forward till preliminaries of peace are signed.

With respect to these preliminaries General Pabrikoff has reached Nish, where he will meet the delegates of Greece, Montenegro, Servia and possibly the Rumanian representative. The question of the cessation of the hostilities depends consequently on the acceptance by the government at Sofia of the terms presented to General Pabrikoff.

## GRAFTON ELECTS SCHOOL HEAD

GRAFTON, Mass.—Paul M. Macklin of Fairhaven has been elected principal of the Grafton high school, at a salary of \$1600.

## MRS. PANKHURST IS ARRESTED AFTER SURPRISE APPEARANCE

Militant Leader Who Had Evaded Police Is Cheered as She Suddenly Appears at Weekly Meeting of Suffragist Union and Struggle Follows With Detectives

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—There was considerable excitement at the Pavilion yesterday when Mrs. Pankhurst, who it is now clear did escape the police who were surrounding her flat in Westminster, suddenly appeared at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. She entered half unperceived by the police outside and was received with deafening cheering.

When an attempt was made to arrest her there was a scrimmage between the suffragettes present and detectives. Eventually Mrs. Pankhurst was taken to a taxi which made the best of its way to Holloway, chased by another cab containing suffragettes. As the result of the scrimmage several other supporters of the union were arrested.

The proceedings after the arrest were of the usual character. Miss Kenney produced more police licenses under the cat and mouse act. She was prepared, she said, to sell them to anybody, and she was also going to have them printed as election bills or use them in any way for the advancement of the cause.

One license she had with her at that moment was bought by an American visitor for the sum of £25, so that the police are unconsciously helping to finance the movement.

The same evening Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who is out on license, appeared once more at the scene of her last arrest in Bromley town hall. The hall was full largely with male supporters and when she left there was something in the nature of a fight with the police outside. She eventually reached her lodgings without arrest.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WEBSTER

Webster Auto club will conduct an outing at Pt. Breeze Wednesday night.

Forty-five members are expected to attend. The committee consists of Dr. Joseph N. Roy, toastmaster; Dr. J. O. Generoux, Richard J. Murphy, Arthur G. Pattee, and Leon J. Kretz.

Attorney Joseph A. Love is secretary of the committee of the Business Men's association which was named to wait on the trustees of S. Slater and sons estate in order to fix a date for the one hundredth celebration of the founding of the textile industry in Webster.

### MAYNARD

The assessors, who have announced that the town tax rate for 1913 will be \$18.40 on \$1000, say in their annual report that this year it has been necessary to raise \$79,473.52 by taxes, and of this amount the largest sum is town grant, aggregating over \$80,000. On personal property \$84,032 are to be collected, while taxes on real estate furnish the town \$51,307.00 and polls give \$4,134. The town's total valuation is placed at \$4,094,545, a gain of \$14,443 over the 1912 valuation.

### CONCORD

Material for the annual poll tax book, which is to contain a list of the poll taxpayers in Concord, has been arranged by the board of assessors.

Jerry William Anderson, Miss Dorothy May Edwards and Irving John McCabe have received certificates from the eighth grade at the West Concord grade school permitting them to enter the high school here without further grammar school preparation.

### ARLINGTON

Under the direction of Robert W. Pond, superintendent of streets, the highway department is resurfacing Pleasant street and also Massachusetts avenue at various sections.

Miss Rachel Tuttle of this town, a student at Radcliffe, is conducting a kindergarten in connection with the Radcliffe College settlement work in Jamaica Plain.

### QUINCY

The Wollaston and West Methodist Episcopal churches are to hold union services until the third Sunday in September.

The Rev. J. E. Lilback, for six years pastor of the Finnish Congregational church, has resigned to accept a call to the Finnish Congregational church at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### LEXINGTON

To certify names on nomination papers for the primary Sept. 23 the board of registrars announces that it will be in session at the town hall on Saturday evening, July 26, 8, 9 and 10.

Miss Helen E. Muzey, an assistant librarian at the Cary Memorial Library, is spending her vacation at Annisquam.

### MELROSE

The Rev. Paul Sterling of Trinity church, who recently tendered his resignation, has withdrawn it for the present.

A meeting of the special commission named to consider Spot Pond brook matters, will be held Thursday, when a visit to the brook will be made and its course followed through this city and Malden.

### MIDDLEBORO

Miss Miriam Hathaway, who has been a teacher in Constantinople several years, has received a gold medal from the Red Cross society in appreciation of her services as a volunteer nurse.

The Alden family reunion will be held in Duxbury at the old Alden homestead Aug. 6.

### SOMERVILLE

The officers and members of the two militia companies are to have a tour of duty commencing July 28, in and around Middleboro.

### ROCKLAND

F. G. Houghton has been appointed a deputy commissioner by the Massachusetts fish and game commission.

## NEWPORT ART ASSOCIATION HAS EXHIBIT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The second annual exhibition of the Newport Art Association opened Monday afternoon at the gallery of the association. It will continue until July 31. In the studio are hung 125 pictures, and, with two exceptions, they are the work of American artists, Frieseke and Richard Miller being the only foreigners to exhibit.

There is a great variety of subjects, which evoked admiration from the large number who viewed the conceptions on the opening day. The summer colony was well represented.

Many Providence artists have entered pictures. They are: Percy Albee, "Birches in Mist"; W. Alden Brown, "The Convent Barn Yard"; Sydney R. Burleigh, "Gray Autumn"; "I Mark the Sunny Hours"; Henry Hunt Clark, "The Lonely Road"; "The Wall"; Sienna"; W. Staples Drown, "A Donegal Farm," "Evening at Barbizon"; "Near Barbizon"; "Moonrise in Devonshire"; Angela O'Leary, "Cabot at Port"; "On the Quai at Ponidu"; Stacy Tolman, "Portrait of Sydney R. Burleigh"; "Portrait of Miss R. J. John W. Weir, "Monastery of St. Francis of Assisi."

## PITTSFIELD TAKES STEP TO PURCHASE MORE PARK LANDS

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—At a session of the city council Monday night it was voted to appropriate \$17,000 to buy or secure by other means the Honosada property on the shore of Pontoosuc lake, for park purposes.

A special meeting of the school committee will be held tomorrow night. Chairman Elmer D. Howe says the meeting is called to open bids for Hildreth school sanitaries and other business that might come before the regular meeting.

### WINTHROP

Frank W. Nay, Frank L. Ready, James H. Douglass, Howard L. Gilson and Herman W. Kuchmeister have been appointed as a committee from the Winthrop Spanish War Veterans to decide on the spot for placing the Maine memorial tablet, which was recently received.

### BEDFORD

A new corporation has been organized here under the name of the Bedford Cooperative Corporation, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and shares at \$10 par. The company is an absorption of the Bedford Cooperative Poultrymen's Association.

### PEACE ARCH PROPOSED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—New Brunswick is to join in the celebration of the completion of 100 years of peace between the United States and the British empire.

On his visit here E. H. Scammon, organizing secretary for the Canadian movement, added names of several local men to the committee. An arch over the main highways connecting Maine and New Brunswick may be one of the practical expressions of the celebration in this province.

### CARDENIO F. KING PASSES AWAY

By order of Governor Foss the meeting of the executive council called for today to act on a pardon for Cardenio F. King, who passed away late yesterday at the Bridgewater state farm, where he had been sentenced following his spectacular financial operations, was rescinded and the eight councilors notified of this action by telephone. Mrs. King and her four children, who have been working for a pardon, were with the former financier yesterday.

### PROVIDENCE POLICE BOAT IS LAUNCHED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The launch was built by the city for the use of the harbor master, and named the Harbor Master in honor of that official, was successfully launched at Field's Point yesterday, and left soon afterward for a trial spin down the bay.

### WORCESTER PLANS LOGAN DINNER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Chamber of Commerce proposes a dinner to former Mayor Logan, who has just returned with the South America trade tourists.

At the dinner the former mayor will make a report of the trade conditions in Central and South America for the benefit of the members of the chamber.

### GREETINGS TO MR. LOGAN

Greetings to Mr. Logan and the other Worcester men were sent by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce through Chairman Palmer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reception committee and he was apprised of the fact that a big meeting is proposed in Worcester.

It will be left with Mr. Logan to fix the time of this meeting.

## NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. W. Paulding, fourth infantry, retirement announced.

Col. W. R. Standiford, fifth infantry, and Second Lieut. J. M. McDowell, fifth infantry, detailed as members of board, appointed July 8, vice Capt. E. J. Williams, fifth infantry, and First Lieut. W. Edgerly, fifth infantry, relieved.

Orders July 9 amended to direct Capt. F. T. Austin, third field artillery, to proceed to Rock Island arsenal, Ill., via Winchester, Va., to examine into performance of equipment designed by the cavalry equipment board during recent test march of troops B and D, eleventh cavalry.

Capt. R. W. Briggs, quartermaster corps, will make such visits as necessary to Port of Miike, Japan, for coaling and provisioning United States army transports ordered to that port during fiscal year 1914.

First Lieut. H. H. Arnold, ninth infantry, will make not to exceed three visits during July to Annapolis, Md., on business pertaining to tests of aeronautics.

First Lieut. R. C. Goetz from third to second field artillery and Second Lieut. E. F. Riggs from sixth to first field artillery, Aug. 1, amended to transfer Lieutenant Goetz to the first field artillery, and Lieutenant Riggs to the second field artillery.

Orders July 3, relating to First Lieut. L. M. Purcell, twenty-sixth infantry, revoked.

Capt. A. S. Halstead, from the California, Sept. 1, 1913, to home and await orders.

Capt. R. E. Coontz, from the California, Sept. 1, 1913, to home and await orders.

Maj. J. E. Hoffer, ordnance department, to command the naval academy, Aug. 11, 1913.

Ensign C. B. Platt, from the Tacoma July 31, 1913, to duty fitting out the Ben-Hor and on board when in commission.

Ensign H. E. Snow, from the Jenkins; to the Galveston.

Ensign Norman Scott, from the Idaho; to the Jenkins.

Pay Inspector J. H. Merriam, orders July 15, 1913, modified; to fleet paymaster.

Machinist E. W. Dobie, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1913.

Chief Carpenter E. W. Craig, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1913.

Paymaster R. H. Woods, from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster's Clerk J. R. Bennyhoff, appointment revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk A. S. Bennett, appointment revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk W. K. Jones, appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Order

Maj. C. Gamborg-Andresen, detached marine barracks, Mare island; to army war college, Washington.

Movements of Vessels

The Des Moines is at New York city.

The Dahlgreen is at Savannah.

The Quiros has left Yochow for Changsha.

The Neptune is at Key West.

The Worden is at the New York navy yard.

The Marietta is at Vineyard Haven.

The Potomac is at Newport.

The Washington is at the New York navy yard.

The Mayflower is at Portsmouth, N. H.

# Chamber Tourists See Trade Expansion as Result of Trip

(Continued from page one).

question like this is apt to force itself to the front no matter how ready anyone may be to leave results to a later day. If the summed-up opinion of the travelers just home from South America offers any standard for judging—and at present nothing more authoritative is obtainable—then it will be a question of individual effort from now on.

All of my traveling companions on the South American tour," said Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who represented this important organization, "assure me that so far as they have business that lends itself to export or import they will follow up this investigation en masse with what they or their representatives can find out individually.

"From a social standpoint the tour has been a magnificent success. But, of course, we did not take this trip for the mere fun of it. Business development was the mainspring of the journey, and it is up to us of New England to take advantage of what this tour has offered."

In the majority of instances where inquiries were made as to what impressed the visitors most the replies were that while naturally commercial increase was the much sought for aim, yet this could only be accomplished through strengthening of social ties between the people of the United States and Latin America. It is for such reason that the presence on the tour of an educator like Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, Worcester, has considerable significance.

Professor Blakeslee went along as an observer of the customs and the language of the people to the south, their intellectual standing and their political aspirations. Incidentally such an investigation would reveal the attitude of Latin Americans toward the United States apart from what each people expected to derive from the other in the way of business.

## Educational Aspects

Professor Blakeslee ranks high in educational circles, especially for the unique work instituted by him at Clark University, where each fall there is held a history conference dealing with some particular section of the world. In the past two years China and Japan have been discussed by men high authorities on the subjects. It was intimated by Professor Blakeslee before his start that the coming fall, Latin America will be dealt with more fully than ever before at an educational conference, and what the result of such a conference will be is not difficult to estimate. The personal contact that the South American travelers have had with the chief executives of many of the southern nations, and the social attentions showered upon them would lead to the expectation that most intimate pictures of Latin American life will be presented at the Worcester conference.

As to the educational side of this tour, it cannot be overlooked that sending two Boston High School of Commerce youths, William Boltz and Edward Freedman, constituted something very valuable and that without them there would have been a lack. An inspiration to their fellow students and others studying trade and traffic, these youthful South American travelers are now prepared to show the value of the Spanish language. Without such an equipment the work of American young men in Latin America can be only half done. It is because the German and French business houses send Spanish speaking representatives to South and Central America that the export business has so far been held by them to a preponderant degree.

Looking over the list of New England commercial houses represented on the tour the thought occurs as to which line is likely to get earliest in the field and derive the greater benefit. It may be said with some reservation perhaps, that each business man on the tour expects to gain some point over competitors who did not make the trip.

## Benefit for All

At the same time, it is easy to think that where, for instance, one class of goods was represented by an individual firm, the stay-at-homes will also derive

## MEDIATORS TO URGE ERIE RAILROAD MEN TO ARBITRATE

NEW YORK—The mediators named by President Wilson to deal with the disagreement between the managers and conductors and trainmen of the eastern railroads devoted their attention today to the Erie road which has refused to arbitrate the demands of the brotherhoods. Instead of continuing their conferences with the representatives of the employees and the railroad managers, the mediators arranged to confer with the Erie officials this afternoon.

An attempt will be made to induce the Erie to consent to have the demands of its employees arbitrated along with those of the other roads.

Judge William L. Chambers, Judge Martin A. Knapp and Assistant Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger, opened headquarters and invited the roads' conference committee of managers to appear on Monday morning. At 10 o'clock the committee, headed by Chairman Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania, arrived and the board went into session.

It was learned that the committee insisted that the roads' eight grievances be incorporated in the signed articles for arbitration.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the mediators met A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conduc-

some benefit in that New England made articles will get a prestige in Latin America as never before. It has been one of the striking incidents of New England cooperation in the present instance that individual interests were more or less submerged so that the respective industry as a whole might be placed forcefully before the southern neighbors. Undoubtedly hundreds of men in business would have taken the journey had not the one or other reason prevented.

That the leather and wool interests of New England were so well represented on this tour bears out the generally known fact that in this section of the country these industries are among the principal trades. One of the most interesting countries visited was Uruguay. Here millions of sheep furnish prosperity to the nation, and Boston has long been a big market for wool coming from Montevideo. As for the leather and shoe industry, a number of houses sent representatives and the trade was further represented by Frederic F. Cutler, editor of the Shoe and Leather Reporter. Mr. Anderson, as the secretary of the association, naturally had his hands full looking after details.

In view of the much-discussed question that not enough banking facilities exist in South America for the transaction of business with the United States, the presence on this tour of Frank H. Bowders, special agent for Kidder, Peabody & Co., is of the greatest importance. New York city some months ago sent some of its banking experts to South America, and Boston, with the coming of the canal and the increased port facilities has every reason to do no less than its neighbor.

## Banking Laws to Help

The new banking laws before Congress will make it easier for national banks to establish branches in foreign countries, and this may spur some of the great New England institutions to act as a result of investigations made on this tour.

Elsewhere in the Monitor a number of those who have made this pioneer journey give their opinions as to the future value of the enterprise. On the whole, it can be put down as an achievement that establishes a precedent. Not many months hence it may be no more of a task to make a trip to the west coast of South America than is an overland journey from Boston to the West now. First to set the pace is something that makes the Boston Chamber of Commerce and its South American trade pilgrims stand out as guides to future commercial victory among the southern nations.

## AMERICAN BANKS IN LATIN AMERICA FIRST BOOM STEP

(Continued from page one)

the nice distinctions that the South American makes in his scrutiny of details.

"The South American does not like to have other goods substituted for those he has ordered, he doesn't want to receive a letter from the house with which he is doing business signed by the assistant to the head of the business, and he doesn't want to have to bother with paying extra postage for mail matter that has not been given the requisite value in stamps.

"The friendly feelings which were everywhere displayed for our North American people ought to be a source of gratification to them and should encourage our citizens to do everything in their power to foster these friendly relations.

"The progress of these nations can hardly be realized, and it is to be regretted that a greater number of our business men do not tour South America in their vacations. The delightful climate, change of scenery and comfortable sea voyages offer recreation, education and broadened business ideas.

"South America is a natural outlet for United States products, and our mer-

chants have allowed millions of dollars of business annually to go to foreign countries because they have paid but little attention to this all-important market. The opening of the Panama canal will greatly facilitate shipping in American-made merchandise, and the delegation just returning has a wealth of information for business associates in their knowledge of how this valuable trade can be best handled.

"During their visit they have had placed at their disposal the best opportunity possible to study mining, nitrates, cattle raising, wheat growing, coffee cultivation, preparation and shipping, sugar growing and manufacture, opportunities to visit shoe and leather factories, cotton and woolen mills, packing houses, study of ports, shipping, educational institutes and commercial activities.

"Leading business men in large numbers from all the South American republics are intensely interested in the San Francisco exposition of 1915 and are planning to visit the leading cities of the United States at that time in connection with their trip to San Francisco.

"The South Americans have come to like us," continued Mr. Kincaide. "In the past Germany and England swallowed most of their trade, but we can now have a large share for the asking. We must get down there."

## Mr. Potter Pleased

H. J. Potter, of the American Woolen Company, who returned to this city today, said that the public in every South American country which they visited displayed the best of feeling toward the United States. He said that Mr. Fitzpatrick joined them in Lima, Peru, after six months' journeying in South America. He said that the same sentiment prevailed among the public of Colombia and Venezuela from which two countries Mr. Fitzpatrick had then just come. This, Mr. Potter thought, was particularly significant as these two countries were the ones which were supposed to be the most adversely disposed of any South American republic toward the United States.

The patriotic feeling, said Mr. Potter, was matched by the financial friendship and South Americans everywhere showed a disposition to enter into trade with North America. The financial aspect is very encouraging, he said. There are splendid opportunities for trade.

## Sees Opera in Buenos Aires

Mr. Potter said that in Buenos Aires he had his only chance to go to the opera, though some members of the party went in other cities. Here Mr. Potter, with other Chamber of Commerce tourists, sat in the box of the mayor of the city at a performance of "Loehengrin." He said the opera house was one of the most beautiful he had ever been in and the performance was of the highest class. The audience was an unusually brilliant one, he said.

From a scenic point of view, Mr. Potter considered Rio de Janeiro the most beautiful of the South American cities visited, surpassing even Buenos Aires or Montevideo.

As to the effect that the Underwood-Simmons tariff law will have on the South Americans Mr. Potter said they did not seem to know what the measure meant to them but were simply waiting for the outcome. He is of the opinion that more wool will be shipped to the United States than heretofore instead of going to Europe in such large quantities, particularly from Uruguay and Argentina.

This will mean more competition.

Mr. Potter said that Brazil is to devote

Mayor Logan of Worcester, the vice

President of the tour.

"No one could have had a better trip. Everywhere the people did everything to make our journey delightful. We had ample opportunity to inspect the different industries, visit the points of interest and view the natural wonders of each place.

"We were given a reception by the

President of every country which we

visited, another by the governor of every

provinced and a third by the mayor of

every city. Honors were showered on us

by the banking and commercial bodies

everywhere. We met and talked with

business men on matters of business and

trade colleges. Each member followed

his own line of work or the industry he

represented. There was a great opportu-

nity for closer business relations with

those countries.

"In order to bring this about we must

have better banking and transportation

facilities, but these are only a matter

of detail later. We in the north have

no idea of the development of the

South American republics.

High tariffs and foreign competition,

in Mr. Anderson's opinion, place a ban

on our trade in cotton and woolen goods.

While the party was at Rio de Janeiro

there was some talk of a rubber plant

being established to utilize some of the

raw rubber that comes to the United

States. Everywhere the commerce men

found the greatest expression of cordiality and invitation to make the bonds

between South and North America closer.

There are great expectations, says Mr.

Anderson, for the development of the

Panama canal; everywhere the dele-

gates were asked to encourage the

establishment of shipping lines between

South American ports and the United

States.

Mr. Akroyd, who studied the woolen

industry, said: "There will be great de-

velopment of the woolen trade, if the

present tariff bill passes Congress."

A class of raw wool never imported before

will be brought in, but this development

will depend on how the manufacturers

keep pace with the business. They can-

not touch us on fine wool, however."

Frank W. Burdett of Silver, Burdett

& Co. said that as the educational in-

stitutions of South America were grow-

ing all the time there would be an in-

crease of business for the American pub-

lishing houses dealing in this class of

works.

Frank H. Bowers of Kidder, Peabody

& Co. said:

"The money conditions in the countries

we have visited are very tight. I think,

America while American engineers do the construction. The Germans are heavy investors in tramways. The South Americans, said Mr. Anderson, look forward to the time when our capital will be directed toward their coun-

tries. However, that they will be straightened out when the conditions in Europe growing out of the Balkan war are settled and the tariff in the United States finally settled. They want American capital in those countries and want it badly. They also need American banks."

NEW YORK—As the Vasari arrived 12 hours ahead of time, the plaus of officials of the chamber to welcome home the travelers went awry. About 30 persons intended to take the midnight train from Boston last night to greet their returning relatives and friends in the morning, but instead of this only a few who were notified by telephone caught the 1 o'clock from Boston, and these did not reach the dock in Brooklyn until after the travelers had landed.

The only person waiting on the pier as the steamer was warped into the pier was Mrs. Frederic F. Cutler.

Robert S. Coffin, first assistant secretary of the chamber; Claude A. Palmer, a member of the trade extension committee of the chamber, and Mrs. Oscar H. Stevens, together with several newspaper men were the only ones to catch the 1 o'clock, and when they reached the dock Mrs. Stevens found that her husband had left the pier. The met later at an uptown hotel.

Mr. Stevens was one of a few who were able to pass the custom officials quickly. The others had to remain on the pier for an hour or so. Here they were surprised at the facilities of the station in comparison with some of those at American ports.

Of all the cities that he has seen, Mr. Anderson thinks that Montevideo, Uruguay, is perhaps the most progressive and modern in South America. The order of the streets and the care taken for architectural beauties might well be copied in our own cities, the commerce men say.

South America offers a great field for the investment of capital, but the commerce men would not advise a young man going there with the intention to make his fortune unless he is prepared to put up with many disadvantages. Since the control of business is largely in the hands of the Germans and English, the control of business is slow except for their own men. Also wages are low in comparison with those of the United States.

Within the next week Mr. Anderson intends to compile a report of his trip which he will present to the members of his association for their private use in the advancement of South American trade. The official photographer has over 2000 pictures of the trip and they will be used in the reports and the lectures that will be given during the coming winter by the Chamber of Commerce and the professors who accompanied the expedition.

Owen S. Chandler, another pioneer of the shoe trade said he thought the field for the American shoe exporter to South America was in the higher grades as tariffs are prohibitory when it comes to the medium and low-priced goods.

"The thing that impressed me most," said Mr. Chandler, "was the great natural resources of the continent, the lumber in Brazil, the farm lands of Chile and the Argentine and the mines of Peru and Bolivia.

"Give them time," concluded Mr. Chandler, "and supply them with capital and they will become really great countries. What they need is money. At present the Argentine seems to be forging ahead the fastest. I noticed that they were more leisurely in their methods of business than we are. They are ahead of us in one respect and that is this: Everywhere they know the English language so that we are not at all handicapped by not knowing Spanish. They put English ahead of Latin in the schools."

"We had a fine time," said former Mayor Logan of Worcester, the vice

President of the tour.

"No one could have had a better trip. Everywhere the people did everything to make our journey delightful. We had ample opportunity to inspect the different industries, visit the

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

**COOLED CLAM BROTH**  
MAKE one and one-half quarts of clam broth and cool in the usual fashion, setting in the refrigerator until wanted. Whip one half cup of heavy cream until stiff, flavoring with a little celery salt and coloring with paprika to taste. When serving in bouillon cups, put a large spoonful of the whipped cream on top of each cup.

## MINUTE BISCUITS

One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonsfuls of melted butter, enough flour to make soft dough, just stiff enough to handle. Mix, roll and cut out rapidly with as little handling as may be and bake in a quick oven.

## CREPED CAULIFLOWER

Put out all the green leaves from a cauliflower and cut off the stalk close. Put it, head downward, into a sauceman full of boiling, salted water. Do not over-boil it. Drain it on a sieve, pick it out into small sprigs and place them in a deep dish with plenty of vinegar, pepper and salt. When they have lain about an hour in this, drain them, dip them in butter, and fry in hot lard to a golden color.

## FRIZZLED BEEF

Chip the beef as thin as paper with a very sharp knife. Melt in a frying pan butter the size of an egg, stir the beef about in it for two or three minutes, dust in a little flour, add half a teacup of rich cream; boil and serve in a covered dish.

## ROASTED TONGUE

Soak for two hours; sprinkle salt over it, and drain in a colander; this should be done with fresh tongues before using; boil it slowly for two hours; take off the skin, roast, and baste with butter. Serve with brown gravy and currant jelly sauce.

## BROILED TONGUE

If the tongue is not hard, soak it not more than three hours. Put it out in a stewpan with plenty of cold water and a bunch of herbs; let it come to a boil, skin and simmer gently until tender, peel off the skin and garnish it with parsley and lemon.—Los Angeles Express.

## BREAKFAST FISH

When fish can be procured fresh nothing is daintier than a small piece of broiled fish for the midsummer breakfast. Fish is so much more palatable and tempting broiled than cooked in any other way than this is the only form of cooking that ought to be followed in warm weather. To broil fish successfully clean, wash and dry it. Split it and remove the backbone or else cook it with the backbone in. Sprinkle the inside of the fish with salt and put it on a buttered gridiron. First broil the skin side for a couple of minutes. Turn and finish cooking on the other side. This method of cooking the skin side only a couple of minutes makes it easier to handle the fish. Garnish the broiled fish with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley.—Chicago Record Herald.

## HOW MUCH WALL-PAPER NEEDED

American products are all standardized

INQUIRIES such as these are frequently made, says the Delinquent: "Will you please tell me how to measure a room for wall papers? Are the rolls standardized? Where should the picture molding be placed?"

All American wall papers are standardized on the basis of a single roll containing 36 square feet, exclusive of the margins left for trimming. Prices are all based on this unit, which the dealers call a "piece." Unfortunately for the layman, the term "single roll" is misleading; it does not mean the finished roll you buy—that may be double, or triple, or quadruple roll. Suppose, for the purposes of measuring, we use the term "piece." A single roll, then, is a roll that contains one piece, or 36 square feet. A double roll contains two pieces, and so on. Always ask the dealer how many pieces there are to the roll when you have selected your wall paper, because the longer the roll the smaller will be the waste of short lengths. The widths usually sold are 18, 22, 30 and 36 inches.

The mistake people make oftenest when measuring for wall-papers is that they forget they are not measuring for a fabric. You can estimate exactly how many yards of curtain stuff you will need, for instance, because you can buy 50 yards of it in one piece if necessary, and there will be practically no waste. But wall-papers come in short rolls, and there is the inevitable waste of short ends to be reckoned with.

It is quite important to remember the length of the roll when you are measuring the room. Suppose your side wall requires strips nine feet long, and you are using a 36-inch paper four yards long. You will get only one long strip and a leftover piece of three feet out of each roll. This leftover scrap will be useless unless you have an accidental space beneath a window or above a door. It is best to be safe and order a few rolls too many if you are doing your own estimating.

If the paper you use has a large figure, you will have to allow for much greater waste than if the paper is plain. Suppose the "repeat" of the figure is 18 inches; you will have to allow not 18 inches extra, but 36, because the larger

## DAINTY, SIMPLE AND GIRLISH

Gown of white marquisette, lace trimmed

NO PRETTIER summer dancing frock than this one could be asked. It is dainty, it is simple and it is girlish. As it is shown here, the material is white marquisette and the trimming heavy lace, but it would be easy to copy the lines in any simple fabric.

Crepe de chine would be charming made in this way, cotton voile would make up attractively, white lawn and batiste would be appropriate and the trimming can always be varied to suit the material.

The season is one of color and the dress made from rose colored chiffon or marquisette with trimming of white lace would be pleasing, or the white frock could be worn with a colored sash or girdle, or again the white dress of transparent material could be worn over a colored slip. All the shades of yellow and all the shades of American beauty are especially fashionable. Yellow is somewhat cooler in effect for mid-summer. White marquisette over a slip of amber colored messaline would make a fascinating summer dress.

The skirt is made in four gores. The blouse is a simple one, with separate sleeves that are sewed to the arm-holes.

For the 10-year size, the dress will require 7½ yards of material 27, 4½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of narrow, 5 yards of wide banding to make as shown in front view.

The pattern of the dress (7834) is cut in sizes for girls of 15, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton Agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## DOLLARS AND CENTS IN DRESS

Good materials said to be the cheapest

WHEN it is said that people are known by the clothes they wear as well as the company they keep, the subject of dress economics is an important one. Many people plan their education, household affairs and vacations, but to plan out the wardrobe is another question. Too many choose clothes hastily; they see this or that in the shops which they admire, and when they come to combine the different purchases the effect is not satisfactory.

For women who have to consider the question of dollars and cents, and there seem to be few who do not, it is well to decide first how much may be spent on the wardrobe and divide the amount between the different lines, such as costumes, millinery, shoes and furnishings, and in this way one line will not be complete and another seriously lacking and inappropriate to go with it.

Clothes are not only the outward embellishment, but we derive unconsciously a feeling of self-respect from being well dressed, and the clothes we wear reflect ourselves to a great extent. When we look at this acquaintance or that, we



## FANCY BASKETS OF SWEET GRASS

SWEET grass receptacles seem to be the most suitable of all fabrics for holding summer fancy work and the smaller sized baskets come in wonderfully attractive shapes to be transformed into bags, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. One size, a miniature replica of the old fashioned stocking basket, is fitted with a satin bag attached plainly an inch from the mouth of the basket and drawn up with double ribbons. The interior furnishings, attached by ribbons to the edge of the basket, consist of a sweet grass thimble holder, a tiny satin emery and reel of thread. Trimming the outer rim of the basket's mouth or lip are clusters of narrow satin ribbon alternating with tabs ending with little bows-knots, also in ribbon.

So I was not greatly surprised when my cousin Madge ran in to see me the other day to ask me what she should do about an invitation to an at home which she had just received.

"Why, as a general rule," I said, "an invitation to an at home requires no answer, but I cannot be quite sure until I have seen the card. Have you brought it with you?"

"Oh, yes, I brought it," she replied, handing it to me, "for I was so puzzled about it. I thought an at home was an afternoon reception, something like a tea; but this seems to be an evening affair."

I gave one look at it. "This is an invitation to a big dance," I said, "for you see it has 'Dancing' in the lower left-hand corner."

The invitation in question was worded as follows:

## ANSWERING AN INVITATION

Correct forms for social affairs

PEOPLE, unless they go out a good deal in society, are sometimes puzzled what to do about an invitation, whether or not an answer is required and what sort of an answer. Such little points of etiquette are very easily forgotten if one lives in a quiet way, and yet they are the very things about which it is most embarrassing to make a mistake, says a Chicago Inter Ocean contributor.

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The invitation in question was worded as follows:

Mrs. John Stanton Rogers  
Miss Rogers  
At Home  
Thursday, July tenth,  
At half-past nine o'clock.  
Dancing.

Elm Court.  
Glen Cove, Long Island.

"This invitation requires an immediate acceptance or regret written in the third person," I continued. "If the word 'Dancing' had been omitted from the corner of the card exactly the same form could be used for an evening reception, which is similar to an afternoon reception or large tea except for the fact that the guests and host and hostess are in evening dress. Sometimes at these big receptions where all social sets are invited and there are numbers of both middle-aged and young people after a certain hour the younger set is allowed to dance. When this is to be the case the invitation is worded exactly like the one you have received, but instead of having simply the word 'Dancing' engraved in one corner, which shows that the affair is nothing but a dance, the expression 'Dancing at twelve, or 'Dancing after supper' should take its place, thus denoting that the earlier part of the evening will be devoted to a formal reception."

"But just what shall I say when I answer my invitation?" said Madge, still puzzled.

"Why, word your answer exactly the same as you would for an ordinary dance invitation that requests the 'pleasure of your company.' All that is necessary is to write:

"Miss Margaret Whittington accepts with pleasure Mrs. John Stanton Rogers and Miss Rogers' kind invitation for Thursday, July the tenth."

"Or if you do not want to go, you can write:

"Miss Margaret Whittington regrets exceedingly her inability to accept Mrs. John Stanton Rogers' kind invitation for Thursday evening, July the tenth."

"Many people consider it better taste in sending a regret to give a reason why one cannot come as 'owing to a previous engagement,' or 'because she is leaving for the mountains before that date,' or something like that."

"How about invitations written on visiting cards?"

"Usually such an invitation requires no answer. Invitations to teas are often sent out in this way and so are garden party invitations if the garden party is to be rather a simple affair. But it is getting to be the custom even for informal dances to write on the visiting card below the name of the hostess something like this:

Dancing at half past nine  
June twenty-fourth  
R. S. V. P.

"In this case the R. S. V. P. is put on the card to show that an answer is expected, for, as I have just said, as a rule invitations written on visiting cards need no answer. Invitations to card parties can also be written on visiting cards. Such invitations should of course be answered. And the acknowledgment can either be written formally in the third person or it can take the shape of a note in the first person, beginning, 'My dear Mrs. Brown,' and ending 'Cordially (or Sincerely) yours, Margaret Whittington.'

"Supposing I am not sure whether I can go or not?"

"In that case you must send regrets. The acceptance to an invitation must be definite."

"How soon should one answer invitations?"

"If the invitation is to a large affair and is sent out two weeks or ten days in advance, a delay of a day or two is permissible, but if it is a small card party or dinner given in a week's time the answer should be despatched at once or at least the next morning after it has been received. When an invitation is sent to both husband and wife, as of course it must be at all parties where there are both gentlemen and ladies, the wife must acknowledge the invitation

## GLOVES HELD UP

I was considerably annoyed by my long gloves slipping down my arm after they had been washed once, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. But I have relieved the trouble by ripping a short place in the hem and running in narrow elastic and hemming down again.

## TO CLEAN CEILING

Smoke from a lamp or gas often soils a ceiling in one particular spot, while the rest remains beautifully white, says the Chicago Journal. It is useful to know that soiled ceilings caused by lamp and gas will be rendered less conspicuous if rubbed over with dry whiting.

## MEN'S CLOTHES THIS SUMMER

What is prescribed by fashion's dictates

THE sack suit is man's summer dress the world over, says the Delinquent. There are occasional opportunities for the morning coat, which we know better as the cutaway, but its usefulness is limited in comparison with the sack.

The

sack

coat

of moderate length—

which means a few inches below the hips—fitting the figure closely, cut in the collar to show an inch or more of the waistcoat, with two hip pockets and one for the handkerchief, and two or three buttons to finish the sleeve—this is the sack coat appropriate to any man.

Slimness and youth make it possible to vary these stable fashions with changes such as patch pockets, a narrow cuff on the sleeve, or a decided cutaway sweep to the front. What tailors call natural shoulders have permanently supplanted the breadth that was formerly gained by padding or other artificial means.

The waistcoat should be of the same material as the coat and trousers to accord with the latest dictates of fashion in men's dress, which has decreed that the fancy waistcoat is, even for summer wear, no longer so smart as it was.

Styles in trousers depend chiefly on whether or not they are turned up. It is safe, however, to say that the best tailors never make them permanently turned up. Here, again, the question of the appropriateness of certain fashions to age and size must be considered. There is a distinct tendency to cut the trousers tight at the ankle.

There is a wide variety of summer materials for the sack suit. The introduction of certain very light materials described as "tropical" has increased the number possible. In flannels there are some striking combinations of color.

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Nothing in town during the summer is too formal for a dinner coat. Thus it happens that a dress suit need be worn only in the evening at some of the most fashionable resorts or in the fashionable places near New York from May until November. Soft plaited shirts are made by the New York haberdashers for wear in the summer with a dinner coat.

These broad ties have proved so successful in brocade that the summer finds them imitated in foulards, rep and other thin silk materials adapted for summer wear.

The popularity of combinations of black and white has never been greater than it is today.

Well dressed men as a rule keep to black or tan socks, with shoes of the same color, although for tennis and yachting white socks with white buckskin or canvas shoes are the best. For summer days the black or tan oxford is the most popular shoe. The best makes are cut with straight lines, and are flat and neat as to toe cap and heel.

## The Working Out Of Great Problems

Means of communication between even the remotest corners of the world are constantly being developed. This and the interchange of ideas, of products and of men tends to cement together the different races and nations. What affects one is correspondingly felt by all.

In the work of bringing men closer together, which means to know, to understand and to appreciate each other better, the influence of the daily newspaper is potent. That newspaper which comprehensively lays before newspaper readers each day's world-news comes nearest to fulfilling the first need of a daily carrier of information.

We shall become broader and more fully informed by the reading of such a paper; but we should become better if we read understandingly a newspaper which publishes the clean, worth while news and interprets it constructively.

Foremost in exemplifying the practical working out of the principles of clean journalism the Monitor is welcomed in the homes of earnest, sincere and thoughtful people, wherever English is read. News, editorials and advertising columns may be relied upon as being truthful, dependable and informing.

Will you not introduce the Monitor into your home if it is not already received there? It is a power for good wherever it goes.

# Many Ministers and Five Ambassadors Still to Be Chosen

Nominations Thus Far Made by Chief Executive Considered on the Whole as Well Chosen—Several Men High in Scholarship in List as It at Present Appears

**WASHINGTON**—President Wilson has appointed five of the 10 ambassadors who represent the United States abroad—eight in Europe, one in Asia and one in South America—and every one of them is prominently mentioned in "Who's Who" as a man of literary or other distinction. He has appointed 12 of the 33 ministers who represent the United States in all parts of the world, and only five of them have the distinction of a mention in "Who's Who," which has led to the conclusion that while the Presidents being very careful in the selection of the ambassadors, he is permitting the demands of practical politics, in a larger or smaller way, to dictate in the matter of the ministers.

Of the ministers thus far appointed only one, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New Jersey, who has gone to The Hague, is a man of literary distinction. Two of them, Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who goes to Ecuador, and Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who goes to Peru, are politicians, and have no serious claim to distinction outside of that calling, which in this case is not mentioned in any offensive sense.

Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, who goes to Spain, has achieved his only public reputation in the politics of his native state. It is understood that Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin, will be appointed minister to China, which appointment would be on a par with that of Dr. Van Dyke, for Professor Reinsch is a noted scholar and is one of the greatest of American experts on questions relating to the far east. Several of his books discuss those questions. The other seven ministers have no reputations outside their own states, and were not even widely known until they received their diplomatic appointments.

It is understood that the President will continue in the diplomatic service Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, appointed minister to Denmark under a previous administration, and should this be done, another American man of letters will have been recognized by the American man of letters now occupying the White House.

It is regretted by many men interested in public affairs that the example which the administration has set for itself in the case of China, the Netherlands and the proposed retention of Dr. Egan, should not have been followed more closely in dealing with the Latin countries of Central and South America, where young diplomats, risen from the ranks, were displaced in several instances in order to make room for appointees owing their good fortune to political services.

The very highest and best grades of American scholarship are said to be represented in Frederic C. Penfield, who is ambassador to Austria-Hungary; James W. Gerard, who is ambassador to Germany; Walter Hines Page, who is ambassador to Great Britain; Thomas Nelson Page, who is ambassador to Italy, and George W. Guthrie, who is ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Penfield is a personal friend of the President of long standing, and took his M. A. degree at Princeton in 1907. Justice Gerard, who had had a distinguished record in the law and on the bench in New York, was recommended for appointment by the united bar and bar of that state, and by practically all of the Democratic senators, headed by Senators Hughes and Hollis. Walter Hines Page and the President have been intimate personal and literary friends for many years. The appointment of Thomas Nelson Page recognized one of the most prominent of the literary men of the old South, while that of Mr. Guthrie recognized the best element of the Democratic party in western Pennsylvania. These five men have college degrees of all kinds, and for years have been very prominent in their respective fields of endeavor.

The ministers thus far appointed are as follows:

John D. O'Rear of Missouri, to Bolivia; Thaddeus A. Thomson of Texas, to Colombia; Edward J. Hall of North Carolina, to Costa Rica; William E. Gonzalez of South Carolina, to Cuba; A. G. Schmedemann of Wisconsin, to Norway; Henry Van Dyke of New Jersey, to the Netherlands; Benjamin L. Jefferson of Colorado, to Nicaragua; Benton McMillin of Tennessee, to Peru; Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, to Spain; Pleasant A. Stovall of Georgia, to Switzerland; Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin, to China; and Charles S. Hartman of Montana, to Ecuador. To this list, presumably, should be added the name of Maurice Francis Egan of the District of Columbia, to some European post.

Dr. Van Dyke, Prof. Reinsch and Dr. Egan are especially well qualified, both by education and experience for the diplomatic field of activity. There was a peculiar fitness in sending Dr. Van Dyke to The Hague, just as there was a peculiar fitness in sending Thomas Nelson Page to Rome. Like Rome, "The Hague" is not of the first importance from the standpoint of diplomacy, but it is a place of the highest importance from the standpoint of a proper interpretation of the character and spirit of the American people to the people of the old world. No Americans could do this work more acceptably than the two diplomats recently named. John Lothrop Motley's service at The Hague was of more value to Holland than to us, although it enriched American literature with a historic work of the highest character. What the spell of his new environment may tempt Dr. Van Dyke

## WHITE PAINT FOR COUNTRY Editorial Reflection of the Observation of the People Who Go to the Country and Form Ideas

POSSIBLY not all the advice of the people who go out from the big towns to the country places in the summer time would be accepted to the certain advantage of those who, living in the country, are entitled to develop some of their own opinions. Indeed, there happens occasionally a metropolitan invasion that serves its best purpose as an example of what the country place owners would very well do. There are inflections of architecture that it is to be hoped, and with no slight confidence, will not lead to a general copying. But on the question of paint, if the city opinion is correctly gauged, the influence of its judgment would be entirely fortunate. It is practically unanimous for white, with green blinds.

The traditions of New England all go to the support of this simple scheme. Its one ancient variation is to yellow and white, which is the combination that immediately comes to mind when the term "colonial" is used. At that, it is much to be questioned if the yellows and buffs would make more than a minority showing in a canvass of the houses of the colonial period. They would have a rival in number in those that were given the red which persists still as a color for the barns and had a certain claim to favor in the days of strict economy, for none was more lasting than the Venetian red. The inexpensive pigments of the old days were this dull red and the ochre, which in the country stores were sold out of barrels at prices that it would be just as well not to mention now out of a wish to prevent increase of the discontent over the greater cost of common things. But white was the favorite and still has the claim of ancestral indorsement.

Prudence and fitness joined hands in the choice of white and green for the country

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "THE TRUTH"

For the final week of the Eleanor Gordon stock company season at the Plymouth theater the bill is "The Truth," a comedy in four acts. This is the first stock production of the play in Boston. Miss Clara Bloodgood produced it at the Park theater several years ago. The present cast is:

Tom Warder	Douglas J. Wood
Roland	Wright Kramer
Fred Linden	Edward Sangford
Servant	William Lorenz
Eve Linden	Gladys Wilson
Laura Fraser	Francesca Rotoli
Mrs. Genevieve Crespiigny	Mrs. George Hibbard

Becky Warder ..... Eleanor Gordon

In many ways this is the finest of the Fitch plays, though his hectic last play, "The City," was more talked about. "The Truth" is a keen study of feminine character, especially defined in an individual who was not reared to respect veracity. Like her father, Becky continually told little untruths to smooth over the little hummocks of life, with the result that she was continually building mountains of difficulty for herself.

With the best of intentions she had daily meetings with another woman's husband, in an endeavor to smooth out his marital misunderstandings. He didn't want them smoothed out, and in the end shows himself a good deal of a cad. Meantime Becky's stolid husband grows distrustful because of the web of little deceipts that she is constantly spinning. He finally says they must part when he finds that she has sent a check to her spendthrift father, in spite of well grounded requests not to.

Becky goes at once to her father, and there is a long and touching scene in which she learns for the first time that the very flaw in her character, identical with her father's weak spot, is what separated her parents. Becky is good at heart, though, and in the end refuses to go on with a deceit invented by her father to bring her husband to her. The husband sees things straight now, however, and all is forgiven. One feels that the author has pretty well shown that Becky has now learned her lesson.

Mr. Fitch developed his theme with

power and keen insight, and clung closely to his idea all through. He even used his theme in building up a delightfully comic sub-plot involving the wife's father and good-hearted, if fatuous, Mrs. Crespiigny, with whom the father boards. As Mrs. Crespiigny, Mrs. Hibbard has the best opportunity that has yet fallen to her on the Boston stage and she filled every demand completely. Indeed, the aplomb that followed her second act scene amounted almost to a recall such as heard when an opera singer carries a whole audience to hearty applause.

Miss Gordon made the wife an altogether sympathetic and believable creature, and with the spontaneity that will come with a few more performances will carry off her difficult and peculiar role to the full satisfaction of her audiences. Wright Kramer gave an amusing character study as the father, and Douglas Wood pictured the honest and slow thinking husband well. Miss Wilson did some of her best emotional acting as the wife the heroine tried to help. The others satisfied.

**OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS**  
Varied entertainment is offered this week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, and all the acts are shown here for the first time, it is announced. An elaborate dancing spectacle is a feature, and while some of the movements and costuming are extreme, the quality is above the usual offering of this sort in vaudeville, particularly so in the art of Mlle. Marini and Mlle. Bronski, who have appeared with the Metropolitan opera company.

Others who appear are the Willis twins, in popular songs, some of which they wrote themselves; Violinsky, who gives a tasteful musical act, in spite of travesty expectation aroused by his name; Lillian Webb and her dancing pincinninies; Canfield and Ashley in a specialty; the Heddaas, equilibrists; Billy Arlington and company in a sketch; Moore and Elliott, in a musical sketch.

Frank Ferguson, in another bright farce from his repertory, is on the bill at the Bijou theater this week. Other entertainment is provided by Charles F. Gammon, lecturer on Korea; slides of Burne-Jones' paintings; Miss Ruth Ivey, violinist; Lyman and Seaman, in duet from "La Boheme;" Pathé's weekly news, reel and photo plays.

The "Quo Vadis" pictures continue at the Tremont theater twice daily indefinitely.

## MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

### FRIENDSHIP

All worthy me, my brothers,  
Have ever found it thus:  
If we're true friends to others  
They'll be true friends to us.

In her obvious desire to recapture Adrianople and other portions of her lost territory Turkey shows a disposition to "let bygones be bygones" and locate her boundary lines where they were previous to the unhappy war.

### FITTING

Editor—What became of that wireless telegram from that ship disabled 500 miles at sea? Why didn't you run it on the front page?

Assistant—I thought it was more appropriate to run it over the "Help Wanted" column.

In Germany recently, wireless telephone communications were heard distinctly at a distance of nearly 400 miles. With one of these instruments established in a home, it ought to be possible to make a boy sleeping on the second floor, understand when it is time for him to get up and get ready for his breakfast.

### PUBLICITY

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn  
Or the world may not know that you  
ever were born;  
So just go to work and right now at  
devising  
Good deeds that will give you the best  
advertising.

The Cubans are appealing to the United States Congress not to put a tariff on bananas. It would seem as if bananas ought to enable that fruit to slip through without any trouble.

### FLEET WORKS OUT WAR PROBLEM

NEWPORT, R. I.—The North Atlantic fleet, consisting of 11 battleships, 17 torpedo boat destroyers and a mine-planting cruiser, left Newport harbor yesterday to engage in a drill and to solve a war problem understood to consist of practice in the defense of Narragansett bay from attack. The fleet is under command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger. The mine-planting cruiser San Francisco also will engage in the problems.

### POSTMASTERSHIP CAUSES DISPUTE

WHITINSVILLE, Mass.—Some Democrats here are not pleased over the endorsement of John D. Leonard for postmaster by Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Judge Riley says Mr. Leonard was endorsed first by the Whitinsville town committee of Democrats and the Western Association of Allied Chairmen. Some of the town committeemen say if Mr. Leonard was endorsed they didn't know it.

## INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET IS EVER-POPULAR ATTRACTION



(Copyright by Central News)

General view during the luncheon interval at Oxford and Cambridge match at Lords

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match is probably the most interesting match of the year, alike to the past and present university men and their friends and relations have so many old feuds to recall and so many pleasant things to talk about that the match could scarcely fail to be popular.

One thing that shows the popularity of the match is that the university colors were very much in evidence in the ladies' dresses, although these are decidedly not this season's colors.

## STANDARD PAYS PENALTY OF HALF MILLION TO TEXAS

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Half a million dollars as a penalty and the transfer of 21,500 of the 24,500 shares of stock in the Magnolia Petroleum Company of this state from H. C. Folger, Jr., and John D. Archbold to a trustee mutually agreed upon, was accepted by the state of Texas on Monday in settlement of the state's \$102,000,000 penalty and ouster suit.

This action was started by the state's attorney-general against the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum companies of Texas; the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and New York and 28 individuals.

Judge F. A. Williams of Austin was named as trustee for the stock.

The agreed verdict holds the Magnolia company, the chief Texas interest in the suit, not guilty of anti-trust law violations and it is privileged to continue business. The Corsicana company receives the right to continue operation.

The penalty assessed is based on alleged violations of the anti-trust laws prior to 1909.

Atty. Gen. B. F. Looney of Texas said: "The penalty of \$500,000, together with safeguards placed about the operation of the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum companies, satisfies the demand of the state. It is better for the state in the long run to prevent crime than to punish crime."

Testimony has been taken in several Texas cities before a special commissioner as a preliminary to the scheduled trial of the suit at Greenville next fall, and it had planned to begin a hearing in New York Aug. 15.

Penalties of \$8,150,000 each were asked against the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Standard Oil Company

of New Jersey, the Corsicana Petroleum Company, John D. Archbold, John D. Rockefeller, L. C. Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, Charles W. Harkness, H. C. Folger, Jr., all of New York, and C. N. Payne of Titusville, Pa.; \$1,775,000 each against H. C. Folger, Jr., and John D. Archbold to a trustee mutually agreed upon, was accepted by the state of Texas on Monday in settlement of the state's \$102,000,000 penalty and ouster suit.

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A Daily  
Paper  
for the  
Home



4

Editions  
Each  
Week  
Day



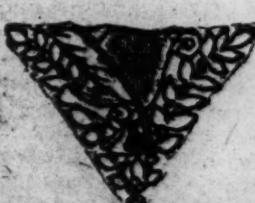
Falmouth  
and  
St. Paul  
Streets

The  
Christian  
Science  
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4

Editions  
Each  
Week  
Day



Boston,  
Massachu-  
setts,  
U. S. A.

The sincere representative of the press is the newspaper which really aims to safeguard the people's interests. In carrying out this public duty it uses its best talents in reviewing all subjects of public concern judiciously and constructively; in standing for what it believes to be for the good of all openly and courageously; in presenting the news that IS news—and reports of scandal, crime and morbid portrayal of disaster should have no place in the newspaper that goes into the home—in giving the buying public and the advertiser a square deal in its advertising columns, and in devoting liberal space to topics of interest both to those in professional walks as well as to the general reader. As this newspaper continues to try to print a daily journal which is up to this standard, it seeks to merit the public's confidence in and acceptance of its product only as it capably fills so high a place in the world's work, and continues to prove its fitness to occupy it.

# News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

## MEXICO'S STATE IS NORMAL SAYS GENERAL PLAZA

President of Ecuador Believes Present Condition a Natural Outcome of Affairs and Hopes for a Democracy in Mexico

## OPPOSES DICTATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—Much comment is heard on a letter written some time ago by President Plaza to a Mexican friend residing in Colombia and reproduced by the press from a Barranquilla paper.

What appears to impress people most is the emphatic stand taken by the President against the perpetuation of power through dictatorships. Speaking of Mexico, General Plaza says, "What is happening in Mexico is simply the agitation preceding the normal function of democratic life; when a nation becomes used to the guidance of a hand thought to be providential it loses the consciousness of its autonomy, and yields to a political fatalism which upon the disappearance of the pilot is turned into anarchical despair."

The President takes up his own position and the events that have led up to his election at some length, and says frankly that if his friends had consented he would have left the country after his triumphal entry into Guayaquil when he saw the imminence of the tragic end of the defeated revolutionary Generals Montero and Alfaro. According to him, it was only the prospect of anarchy in Ecuador which induced him to yield to the pressure of his political friends.

Speaking of his political program, he recalls his former term and the reforms work then accomplished, and points to the task now before him comprising financial reform, reorganization of the department of justice, restoration of internal peace and social harmony.

The letter winds up, "In 1905 I thought I had sailed fast the wheel of fortune by handing the government over to an able and honest civilian from whose efficiency and experience I expected great things for my country, especially the inauguration of a civilian period of political evolution. . . . Tomorrow when I leave the government a second time I shall hope for no higher glory than the realization of this great civic aspiration which I earnestly desire shall bring to my country an era of exemplary democracy."

## PERUVIAN FIRM WILL CARRY FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—It is reported that the Peruvian steamship company has entered into a contract with a Valparaiso concern for the purpose of importing Ecuadorian fruit into Chile and Peru. It is believed that so far as the carrying part is concerned the enterprise should be remunerative.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—The following is the estimate of the average annual production of the principal crops in Peru: Sugar cane, \$6,617,000; cotton, \$6,338,000; cocoa, \$3,236,000; rice, \$2,127,000; grapes, \$1,555,000; coffee, \$849,000; tobacco, \$428,000; cacao, \$100,000; all other crops, \$12,173,000, forming a total of \$38,425,000. The production of sugar for 1912 is given officially as being: White sugar, 23,058 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,046 pounds); brown sugar, 3,763 tons; raw sugar, 9882 tons, forming a total of 36,700 metric tons.

The irrigation of the coast lands of Peru, for which the Peruvian Congress authorized a loan of \$10,000,000, will be a great step in the furthering of the agricultural development of Peru.

QUITO, Ecuador.—Work on the Curaray railway is proceeding. Orders have been placed for the first 45 kilometers of rails, which are expected to arrive here about September.

The government has granted to Edward Morley, who has the concession to build a railroad from Huigra to Cuenca, an extension of two months in which to commence work on this road.

The minister of public works is calling for laborers for the railway from Guayaquil to Playas, work on which was discontinued during the rainy season. It is expected that this work will be recommenced as soon as a sufficient number of laborers can be secured.

A public festival was held in the city of Riobamba on the completion of the work of the Agua Potable Company. This company has constructed a pipe line about 12 miles in length to bring water from the mountains to the town of Riobamba.

PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica.—Plans are being perfected for the transfer of the town of Golfo Dulce to a place on La Encarnación, a government engineer engaged in drawing up the necessary plans. A regular steamer service between this port and Golfo Dulce is expected to be inaugurated in the near future and fruit cultivation on a large scale has been proposed.

## Mountains, Valleys, Volcanoes JOINED BY AMERICAN BUILT ROAD

Harman's Ecuadorian Road Climbs Two Miles Into the Air and Passes Historic and Beautiful Scenes of Inca Conquerors

### PLAN TO JOIN COASTS

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—Through the arbitration to which the controversy between the Ecuadorian government and the Guayaquil & Quito railway has been submitted, and which enabled the new Democratic administration of the United States to show its good will toward the Latin-American nations, that American-built railroad which climbs up two miles in the air has again come into public focus.

Its 286 miles are replete with engineering wonders, scenic beauties and historical associations, for Ecuador bears a striking resemblance to a huge ladder, the two main chains of the cordillera forming the sides and the peculiar cross elevations or knots the rounds. And up this geographical ladder, following in the trail of the Inca conquerors, the Spanish conquistadores and the heroes of the war of independence climb Harman's railroad.

Both termini are unusually picturesque. Guayaquil, connected by ferry with Duran, across the Guayas river, where the rail journey begins, is situated some 40 miles up the river, the largest on the Pacific coast of South America, flowing into the gulf of Guayaquil. The beauty of the Guayas with its tropical verdure is an imperishable memory to the traveler who has sailed for weeks along the yellow sand hills of the North Chilean and Peruvian coasts.

Quito, the goal of the railway, is one of the most interesting capitals of Latin America. Founded in 1534, it has retained all the charm of Spanish colonial architecture and customs, strongly reminiscent of the Moorish east. The fascination of this survival of the days of the conquistadores is heightened by the Indian foundation, on which this Andalusian and Castilian civilization is superimposed, and an altogether unique touch is given to the whole by the contrasts which strike the traveler at every step he takes in the streets—mule and llama trains, and the railroad, Indians barefoot and poncho clad and the gentleman dressed for a Parisian boulevard, secret patios and balconies and the cold electric light.

Between Guayaquil or Duran and Quito, there is an uninterrupted succession of interesting sights and points. The equipment and management are wholly American, the service is native. After traversing the coastal plain, adapted for tropical agriculture, the train begins the ascent from Buay, about four hours from the start.

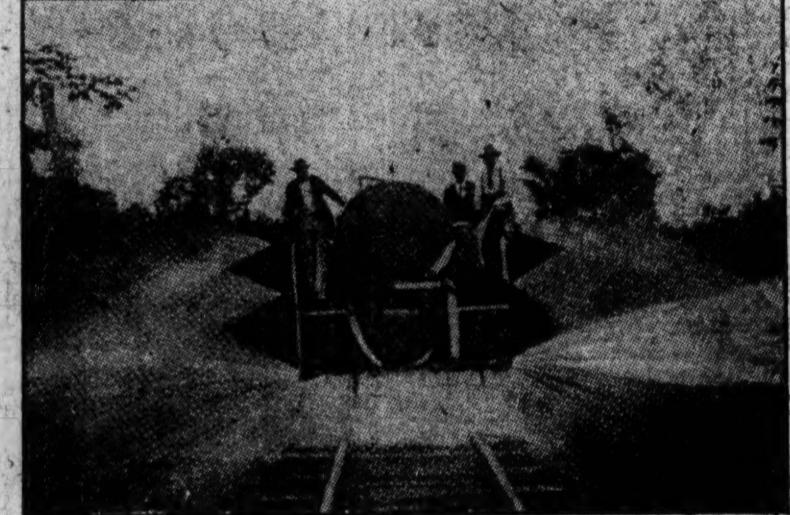
The Chan Chan valley, famed for scenery as for great obstacles to engineering, is passed, the train arriving at Huigra, where the railroad offices are located and whence an extension to Cuenca is planned. Cuenca has notable coal deposits and although some difficulties have arisen in the matter of financing this extension it is generally expected that the road will be built without great delay, especially as the project represents a stretch of the Pan-American railroad.

The ascent from Huigra to Quito is made particularly interesting by the two volcanoes, the Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, which are passed on the way. The principal stations between Huigra and Quito, are Riobamba, Ambato and Latacunga, from the second of which another rail-



A point on Ecuadorian railroad over 10,000 feet in altitude where train rises abruptly 1000 feet

### ENGINEERING NOT THE ONLY TASK



Spraying roadbed of Guayaquil & Quito railroad to keep down the tropical growth which impedes traffic

## ZELAYA UNLIKELY TO RETURN NOW SAY NICARAGUANS

As a Warrant Is Out for Him the Nicaraguan Government Would Demand Requisition

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN-JOSE-DE COSTA RICA.—Among the Nicaraguan Liberal refugees in this capital it is regarded as unlikely that General Zelaya who is in Jamaica will land on Central American soil at this time.

They call attention to the fact that a warrant is out for him in Nicaragua, which republic would immediately demand his extradition as a criminal.

As far as can be gathered the plan of the former dictator is to join the Nicaraguan liberal committee in Havana where it is said that schemes are being perfected for an uprising in Nicaragua against the Diaz government and American protection.

## GOVERNMENT IN PERU TO PROTECT THE GUANO BIRDS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—Owing to the wholesale destruction of the guano-producing birds on the islands of Ballestas, the Peruvian Corporation has been prohibited by the Peruvian government to extract guano from these islands, from which an average of 6000 tons annually have been obtained.

The prohibition is based on the ground that the extraction interferes with the breeding of the birds. President Billinghurst states that this measure is dictated by the interest of the guano industry, and is based on a report made here recently by Dr. Forbes, a British ornithologist.

President Billinghurst also declares that this measure is simply administrative and is not intended to harm the corporation's interests. Protection of the birds, will, he states, increase future production.

## PERU'S MINISTER JOINS COLOMBIA IN FELICITATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—In view of the reports from Lima that rumors of an impending attack by the Colombian forces on the Peruvian garrisons of the Putumayo river are causing apprehension, the Colombian minister in that capital, Restrepo Sanz, has been instructed to call on the new foreign minister of Peru, Tadeo Varela, and make a personal denial.

He reports that the latter reciprocated the assurance of good will and desire to come to an early understanding on the Putumayo and Caquetá river region.

## GENERAL HUERTA'S AMERICAN SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—At the Fourth of July celebration in this capital President Huerta made a speech in which he said among other things, "We are all Americans and brothers, since we all live on the same continent and because all our nations have the same republican institutions; wherefore we should unite in a brotherly bond and work for the greatness of all of them."

## SEÑOR BARBAROUX TAKES POST

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Señor Barbaroux, the new minister of foreign affairs, has taken the oath of office, replacing Sr. Romeu, who resigned in consequence of the Avegno affair.

PRESIDENT PLAZA'S letter to his Mexican friend in the Colombian port brings up the fact that Ecuador after an exceptionally stormy phase of civic commotion is today once more headed for progress. The program of which the President speaks is in a fair way of being carried out, for the last attempt to start a revolution in that country some weeks ago, was nipped in the bud chiefly because popular support was altogether missing.

Also, the tension at times quite severe, between Ecuador and the United States, has been steadily relieved and the outlook for permanently satisfactory relations seems very much improved. With its South American neighbors, Peru and Colombia, the country is still at odds, especially with the former over the upper Amazon region, but it must be regarded as a promising sign that the recent incidents on the Morona river failed to subject the relations between Ecuador and her southern neighbor to an unduly severe strain as had been apprehended.

Railroad building activity is one of the characteristic features of modern Ecuador and while a somewhat slower gait had to be struck than at first planned the results achieved to date compare well with those of other South American republics.

It is General Plaza's strong hand and his military discipline that must be credited with the order now prevailing in Ecuador. Reading, therefore, that his ambition is, on the expiration of his term, to turn the government over to a civilian, one cannot help wondering why he should so ardently desire a thing that in the long run turned out unsatisfactorily, as he must admit, at the end of his previous term.

It is no doubt commendable that General Plaza should feel so strongly on the subject of dictatorships and it is probably wise that he should give expression to those feelings as he does, but the fact remains that the Latin-American nations cannot any longer sacrifice credit, peace and order to their right to a free "civic evolution." This is recognized at least on the southern continent and the opening of the Panama canal is certain to emphasize this recognition.

Ecuador is vitally interested in the new order of things which gives that country an entirely new outlook. And with the new outlook there must come a new appreciation of the position she is occupying in the world and a new sense of her responsibilities. Once her responsibilities are clearly recognized the theoretical question of civic evolution will loom much less large on her national horizon than the practical task of filling the new position.

An administration like the present, with military antecedents, would appear to provide a suitable training therefor.

## WOMEN OF ZAPATA FAMILY ARE ARRESTED FOR TREASON

(Special to the Monitor)

CUERNAVACA, Morelos, Mex.—What is believed to be an important military measure is the rounding up of a number of relatives, men and especially women, of the Zapata brothers, by order of Gen. Juventino Robles, military Governor of this state. The women are charged with being engaged in an elaborate service of espionage by which the Zapatists bands were kept constantly informed of the plans of the military authorities and also with supplying the rebels with provisions.

Among the prisoners is the mother-in-law of Emiliano Zapata, Guadalupe Sanchez, apparently a woman of unusual force and resource, with five daughters, Maria, Ignacia, Felicitas, Carlota and Juana, who are supposed to have directed the system of espionage. They were taken prisoners at the Zapata homestead at Villa de Ayala, which village by order of General Robles was razed and its inhabitants sent to the reconcentration quarters at Yautepec.

Some of the prisoners have confessed

## Franklin Mills Flour

Entire wheat. Most whole flour made. Unbleached, uncolored and extra fine. Good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston.

**ELECTROTYPE**

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

**HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)**

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

**INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS**

Macaulay & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

**STEEL CASTINGS**

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

**WOOL**

F. N. Graves & Co., 224 Summer St., Boston.

**MILLINERY GOODS**

Hilliary Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. P. Streble & Co., 429 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**TOILET PAPERS**

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

**PRINTERS' ROLLERS**

Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

**STEEL CASTINGS**

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Wool**

F. N. Graves & Co., 224 Summer St., Boston.

## Monitor Subscription Blank

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

**GENTLEMEN:**—Please send The Christian Science Monitor to address given below and for the time specified.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City .....

For ..... year beginning .....

To be delivered by mail ....., by newsdealer .....

(Name of Newsdealer)

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United States, Canada, Mexico, and other domestic postage territory, postpaid, \$5 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. All other countries, \$6 a year, \$4.50 for 6 months, 75 cents a month, 4 cents a copy. In Boston Postal District, \$7.25 a year, \$3.75 for 6 months, \$2 for 3 months, 75 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

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\$6 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. Applies in Boston Postal District, also to newsdealer delivery districts throughout New England. Outside New England, local newsdealer rates.

# European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for business. Scale of Charges: Per Inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6c per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5c per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7c 6d per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6c per insertion; 26 or more times, 5c per insertion.

## BRIGHTON

## BRIGHTON

## CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES



**The House for Children Only**  
**Madam Fenwick**

PRESTON ST., BRIGHTON  
Dainty Baby Linens, Household Articles, Books, Toys, Games, etc.  
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY

## DUBLIN

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**DIXON'S DUBLIN**  
"Favourite" Soap  
A pure free-lathering household soap in tablets.

**DIXON'S DUBLIN**  
"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP  
Specialy suitable for the complexion.

May be obtained from THE NEW IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W. and from all the leading Establishments.

LINENS  
WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN  
IRISH  
Hand-Embroidered Linens

Handkerchiefs, Tea, Tray and Sideboard Cloths, Bedding, Pillows, Coverlets, Irish Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 17s. 21s. to 7s. per dozen. Irish hand-embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d., 9s. 11d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 18s. 21s. 24s. 27s. 30s. each.

**SWITZER & CO., Ltd.**  
GRAFTON STREET  
DUBLIN, IRELAND

ANTIQUES

**ANTIQUES**  
M. FALK. Successor LOUIS WINE.  
The most reliable house in Ireland for genuine Antiques. Old and Silvered Plates, China, Paintings, Miniatures, Furniture, Engravings and Articles of Virtue. Every article over 100 years old. Everything guaranteed to its period.  
51 and 52 Grafton Street, Dublin.  
Also Main Street, Portrush  
Note—No connection with any other firm of similar name.  
Established 1840

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

**Combridge Ltd.**  
18 AND 20 GRAFTON STREET

**DUBLIN**  
Visiting Cards Engraved

SCHOOLS

Mrs. B. BANNISTER prepares boys and girls for English school, French, German, Latin, English subjects, Mathematics, Music. Backward pupils carefully taught. Continental experience. Excellent references. 12 Belmont Park, DONCASTER.

HOTELS

**DUBLIN**  
**MAPLE'S HOTEL**  
KILDARE STREET  
First-Class  
Central, quiet, moderate terms

**THE COLLEGE HOTEL**  
College St. Central. Comfortable. Moderate. Vegetarian Cafe. College Street. Princess Cafe. Grafton Street. Dublin's popular resort.

LIVERPOOL

COSTUMERS

**G. H. LEE & CO., LTD.**  
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY and VALUE

COSTUMERS. LADIES' TAILORS

MILLINERY, MANTLES, OUTFITTING,  
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY  
GENERAL DRAPERY

SPECIALTIES—Crepe de Chine Blouses, all Colors, plain tucked, 16/6.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, 3 button, Black, White and Colors, 3/6 per pair.

BOOTMAKERS

**Richard Warner & Son**

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

9 St. George Crescent, LIVERPOOL.  
Established 1845.

Boots made on customer's own lasts. The best craftsmen employed.

Only genuine used. Goods sent to all parts of the world.

EASTBOURNE

POST WANTED

by young lady, holiday post as Companion or Companion-Governess for six weeks or less from August 1st in return for all expenses. Good musicians and accompanist. Address: MISS M. P. STEVENSON, 13 Bourne Street, Eastbourne.

ITALY

RESIDENCE BOARD

**FLORENCE, ITALY**

MARGUERITE MACKENZIE ROOMS

Large rooms provided at 65/- per week from 20 s.m. to 7 p.m. American ladies specially catered for. Correspondence, writing, reading, drawing, etc.

BERLIN, GERMANY

## BRIGHTON

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**The House for Children Only**  
**Madam Fenwick**

PRESTON ST., BRIGHTON  
Dainty Baby Linens, Household Articles, Books, Toys, Games, etc.  
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY

## MANCHESTER

## HATTERS

## MANCHESTER

## HATTERS

**PRINTERS**  
All kinds of STATIONERY, Printing, Bookbinding, Newspapers, Periodicals, Etc.  
8. OCEDEN, 36, Waterloo St., HOVE

**BRADFORD**  
BAGS AND TRUNKS

**HOLIDAY BAGS AND TRUNKS**

**Telephone 1829**  
EVERY REQUISITE  
FOR TRAVELLING  
Illustrated Catalogue on Application  
Please mention "Monitor"

**TAILORS**

**JOHN HAIGH**

LADIES' and  
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

Motor Clothing Specialist

6, Halford Arcade

Mannington Lane

BRADFORD

Telephone 0387

**DENTISTS**

**H. & T. Wiseman**

**DENTAL ROOMS**

1432 Leeds Road, Thornbury,

BRADFORD

RESTAURANTS

**The TOKIO CAFE and  
RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.**

Bradford, Yorkshire, England

PIECE HALL—Near Exchange.

**DYEING AND CLEANING**

High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.

Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc. Dry Cleaned

in every style.

H. PRESTON (Owner) S.

Vaughan St. (Tel. 1006) BRADFORD.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

**ROCHDALE**

**GLOVES**

**LADIES' SERVICEABLE**

**Chamois Gloves**

Easily Washed

Price 6/- PAIR

FOR TRADE

HOYLE & CO., ALBION HOUSE,

ROCHDALE, ENG.

**HOUSE AND CHURCH DECORATORS**

EGLEN SCHOFIELD

House and Church Decorators

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

2 Rochdale Road, West.

**HEYWOOD**

LANCE, ENGLAND

**EDINBURGH**

**TAILORS**

**JAMES C. LAUGHTON**

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

**High Class Tailor**

15 and 19 Crofton Place

Leith Walk.

EDINBURGH.

Phone 2752.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

of Amateur Negatives.

J. B. WATSON.

5, Frederick St., Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

JOPPA, Edinburgh.

Apartment Residences

close to beach. Weekly pay. Terms moderate, also board. MRS. MAY.

UNIE.

2 Morton st.

**TO LET**

WARRENDER, Edinburgh.

Furnished

small door, two rooms, bathroom (b. and c. shower), light, modern. DRESDN. 68

Garden St.

**TYPEWRITING**

Mrs. WALLER.

TON, 21 Castle Street, EDINBURGH.

Telephone, No. 2752 Central.

**EUROPEAN ADVTS**

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address: The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, N.W. London, W.C. England.

Telephone, Aldwych, Ext. 100, N.W. 1.

100, N.W.

## RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

## EUROPEAN ADVT'S

## HARROGATE

## GROCERS AND BAKERS

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.

John Farrah, Ltd.

High-Class

Grocers &amp; Bakers

Crescent Road, Harrogate

Makers of the famous Harrogate Toffee.

## COAL

COAL ARMITAGE &amp; KETTLEWELL, 24, Oxford Street, HARROGATE.

## BRISTOL

## BACON

Buy Miles' Bacon

Delicious and Appetising Supplied in sides direct from our factory and sent to all parts of the world; satisfied customers. Send for sample and application to EDWARD MILES &amp; CO., Bacon Cutters &amp; Exporters, Broadmead Bacon Works, Bristol, Eng.

## RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

LYNDALE HOTEL  
(Residential and commercial). Quiet, Pleasant. Central, Berkeley sq. (opp. Museum), Clifton, Bristol. Mrs. Lethaby Morgan.

## STROUD

## BOOK SHOPS

The SESAME BOOK SHOP  
AN IDEAL COUNTRY  
BOOK SHOP

Books of every description. Any book obtained. Full London discount. Cheap artistic colour-prints. Medici prints, etc. Carriage paid on orders over £1.

## STROUD, GLOS.

## ANIMAL PICTURES

ANIMAL PICTURES  
(on washing stuff on rollers) for Classroom Study, Nursery or States. Decorative Pictures and Posters can be supplied by MAXWELL ARMFIELD, The Little House, STROUD, GLOS. Now ready: Tiger, Ibis, Giraffe, Blue Tits, 5s. 6d. each, mailed. Agents wanted.

## PLAYS FOR AMATEURS

Wholesome, Practical, Progressive. Reasonable fees. CONSTANCE ARMFIELD, The Little House, Rodborough, STROUD, GLOS.

## GLASGOW

## BOOTS AND SHOES

AMERICAN  
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS  
for  
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
at  
THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE  
114 COWCADDENS STREET  
GLASGOW  
THOMAS REID, Proprietor

## PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Cummings' Coal



It's hard to realize what a difference really good coal makes in comfort and economy. We're an exceptionally fine lot, just jumped. Indeed, we never had a better. Lowest cash prices.

CUMMING'S COAL YARDS  
13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## COAL

Best Family Coal  
S. D. HALL30TH AND FARRISH STREETS  
25TH AND DAUPHIN STREETS  
Quality and Quantity Cannot Be ExceededREAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA  
FOR SALE—Residence 114 N. 34th st.  
Phila., Pa. 12 rooms, 3 baths; price moderate. Apply WATSON, 2247 Chestnut st.PHILADELPHIA  
Advertising for the Monitor will receive careful and immediate attention and may be sent directly to the Monitor's Philadelphia RepresentativeMr. E. E. DANIELL,  
1713 Sansom St. Room 431CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS  
Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mrs. M. G. Love  
Offers individual gowns for the individual woman. Mail orders promptly attended to.

## THE STOCKTON

128 W. 4TH STREET

Cincinnati Merchants  
may send Monitor advertising to 1608 First National Bank bldg.

## Classified Advertisements

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## KANSAS CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

## CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

## CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

**"Quality"** in Everything for Baby  
Garments ready to wear to five years. Made-to-order to fifteen years. Layettes and Layette Materials, Flannels, Embroideries, Laces a Specialty.  
THE BABY SHOP, - Fifth Floor, Lillie Building

## RUGS

## RUGS

THE LARGEST  
ORIENTAL RUG STORE  
in the Southwest. Lowest prices. 23 years in business.  
NAHIGIAN BROS.  
1021 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## COAL

## COAL

Katzmaier Coal Co.  
QUALITY - SERVICE  
911-17 E. 19th Street  
Telephones Home 346 Main Bell 329 Grand



## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Our Tea Room Serves Delicious Luncheons

Rosesterly  
A Final Clearance of

NO ARGUMENT  
LIKE WEARING TRY IT  
WALK OVER BOOT SHOP  
MEN AND WOMEN  
Leven Leven Walnut

## PIANOS

Such Big Savings  
on Good Pianos

If you would compare Jenkins' prices with those charged elsewhere for the same and inferior qualities you would quickly realize the great economy afforded by the

JENKINS ONE-PRICE  
NO-COMMISSION PLAN

## STEINWAY

## VOSE

## KURTZMANN

## ELBURN

## SCHAFFER

## ETC., ETC.

Good Piano for investigation costs nothing.

If you can't call, write  
J. W. JENKINS SONS'

MUSIC CO.

1013-15 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.  
Plano, Planos, Victor Victrolas,  
Band and Orchestra Instruments.

## MUSIC

TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Season 1913-14

FRITSCHY CONCERT SERIES

SHUBERT THEATRE

7 ATTRACTIONS \$7.50—\$5.00

For information address  
FRITSCHY CONCERT DIRECTION,  
409 Gordon and Koppel Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

LAWRENCE W. ROBBINS

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN  
AND HARMONY

STUDIO: 316 STUDIO BUILDING

RECITAL ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED  
(Organ furnished for practice.)

REAL ESTATE

The Reason you should write for my Real Estate Catalogue

is for the same reason you buy goods of Montgomery Ward, or 10-cent stores—is to get the exact same quality of property for less money. Please describe kind of city or farm property wanted; the location you prefer about the total price you will pay and the amount of ready cash, and terms you wish. Write or call for catalogue today.

Z. C. Martin, 318-A-11 Rialto Bldg.  
Home phone Main 2960

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

TRUNKS

L-U-C-E TRUNKS FIRST  
BECAUSE

L-U-C-E TRUNKS LAST  
1026 MAIN STREET

TRUNKS SUIT CASES, TRAVELING BAGS,  
at first cost from factory to user.  
Catalog on request.

EXCELSIOR TRUNK CO.  
N. M. Freling, Prop.  
606-8 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

ATTENTION: Women and men, all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices reasonably submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all orders filled and money refunded to \$3.00 we pay both ways. Use the same post when you can. THE FRENCH BEN

ZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR  
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BLACKSMITH**, all-around, in Lexington; \$18-\$22 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**BLACKSMITH** (wagon), in Melrose; \$12 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**BLACKSMITH'S HELPER**, in Brighton; must have carriage experience; \$12 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**BOY**, to make himself generally useful around house, to go to Manchester, N. H.; must have good references. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**BUTTER MAKER** in Charlestown, to run churn; \$2 per day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**CABINET MAKER**, in Hingham, in antique furniture shop. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**HOUSEWORKER**, Protestant, for adults, in apartment; work easy. MRS. H. ROGERS, 245 Columbia rd., Dorchester. 23

**KITCHEN WOMAN**, Provincetown; \$4 per week, board and room. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**LABELER** in a wholesale grocery—one who is familiar with labeling canned goods. C. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston. 23

**LAUNDRY HELP**, a bundle washer and mangle girl; \$16 per month, board and room; hotel in city. STATE EMP. OF FICE (free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**ELECTRICIAN**, in city, inside wireman; \$10 per day. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**ENGINEER** (steam roller), in Concord; \$18 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**ENGINEER**, in Roxbury, in laundry; \$13-\$18 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**ERRAND BOY** wanted; one that will not return to school. M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington av., Boston. 23

**JOH COMPOSITOR** and stoneman, all-round, wanted at once; position permanent; state fair; state capability and wages expected. D. H. BACON & CO., Derby, Conn. 23

**METAL PATTERN MAKERS** in West Lynn; \$6 per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**MONUMENTAL DESIGNER**, man wanted; position in Vermont; call at VERNON MARBLE CO., 10 Thacher st., Boston. 23

**MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS**, 23; \$28 per week; call or write, 2 and 4 o'clock. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**PRESS FEEDER** in city; job; \$9-\$11 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**RIVETERS** to go to Lecuna, N. H.; piece work; must be experienced on steel work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**SCRAPER HANDS**, in Lynn, experienced on steam engine work; \$36-\$37.50 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**SHARER HAND**, in Everett; \$21-\$22 per hour. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**STENOGRAPIHER**, in city, must be able to do vamping; piece work; \$10 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**WANTED**—Man with some experience in shipping; large amount of work; came well recommended. Apply, with references, to ARTHUR H. SMITH, Manhattan Mkt., Cambridge, Mass. 22

**WANTED**—Barber at once. GUY E. HERRICK, Huntington, Mass. 22

**WANTED**—Man with some experience in shipping; large amount of work; came well recommended. Apply, with references, to ARTHUR H. SMITH, Manhattan Mkt., Cambridge, Mass. 22

**WANTED**—Man on dairy farm; must be good milker. CLOVERDALE FARM, R. C. WILCOX & SONS, Guilford, Conn. 28

**WANTED**—Barber at once. GUY E. HERRICK, Huntington, Mass. 22

**WHEELWRIGHT**, in Lexington; \$18 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**VERTICAL BORING**, MILL HANDS; must be able to read drawings and have knowledge of tools; in Lynn; \$12 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

**WAITERS**, men experienced in tenders on the boat; \$10 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

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# NAMES LINK CITY OF DERBY, CONN., AND TOWN OF DERBY IN DERBYSHIRE

**Derby, Eng., Is of Historic Interest and Mystery and Noted for Its Extraordinary Number of Churches and Fine Porcelain**

## FLOURISHING SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Derby, the county town of Derbyshire, occupies a position almost in the center of England, 127 miles northwest of London.

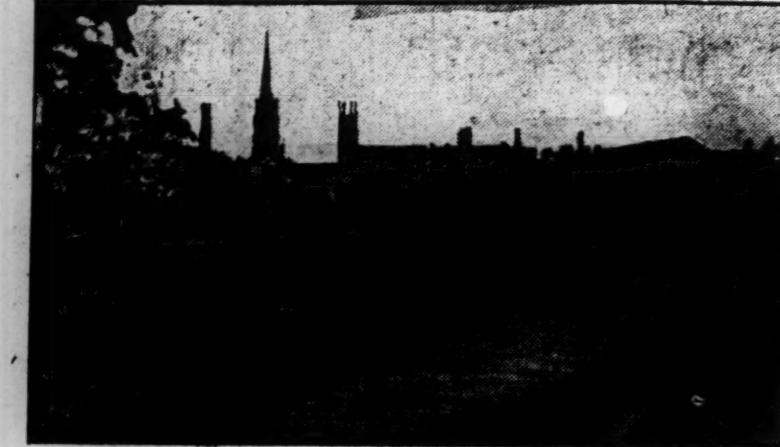
Although a town of undoubted antiquity, little is known of its origin or early history. During the Heptarchy it was called Northworthoing, and its present name Derby, or Deoraby, is due to the Danes.

Constituted in the ninth century the chief town of the county by King Edgar, Derby was incorporated by Henry I. Its charter was surrendered to Charles II, in 1689, and a new one was granted three years later, by which the government of the borough was vested in a mayor, nine aldermen, 14 brethren, and 14 capital burgesses. Derby was the furthest place reached by the pretender in his march towards London in 1745; he lodged in Exeter house, Full street, and held there the council of war, which resulted in the abandonment of his project.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the town are its narrow, irregular streets and its extraordinary number of churches. It has several fine public buildings but none of them can lay claim to any antiquity.

The tower of All Saints church, however, 1500-27, is a grand example of perpendicular architecture. It is 174 feet high, and is considered one of the finest in the midland counties. The Derby grammar school is an ancient foundation which occupies St. Helen's house, once the town residence of the Stratford family, who for many generations have been connected with the district. There are, besides, flourishing schools of art and science.

Derby has long been celebrated for its porcelain, which rivaled that of Saxon



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

**Derby, Eng., showing church spires and bridge**

## MRS. WILSON RECEIVES GUESTS

WINDSOR, Vt.—Twenty-five guests from Windsor and Cornish were present Monday afternoon at a reception by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to some of the people in this vicinity who have sought to make the visit of the President's family a pleasure.

Richardson, the novelist, "Wright of Derby," the painter, and Herbert Spencer, were natives of Derby; and the town is identified with the "Stoniton" of George Eliot's "Adam Bede."

Derby returns two members to Parliament, and its present population is about 124,000.

## PUSH BUTTON VOTING PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative Walsh of New Jersey appeared today before the Democrats of the House rules committee advocating installation of an electrical "score board" by which members might record their votes by pressing a button and being recorded by flash-lights. He said it would be a time-saver and speed up legislative machinery. Mr. Walsh is an expert electrician.

To safeguard the voting privileges of each member Mr. Walsh proposed push buttons operated by private keys.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE



Elizabeth street, Derby, Conn., from Main street

## Derby, Conn., Is Typical New England Manufacturing Town Where Some of World's Needful Commodities Are Made

### IS HOME OF PINS

DERBY, Conn.—Within an angle formed by the Housatonic and Naugatuck rivers is situated the busy little manufacturing city of Derby. It is at the head of navigation, 14 or 15 miles north from the mouth of the Housatonic, where it empties into Long Island sound.

The original name—or Indian trading-post, as it was then—was Paugasset. As early as 1653, colonial history states, Governor Goodey and others in the New Haven colony purchased a considerable tract of land for the purpose of establishing a town. In 1657 and '59 a further purchase was made of the lands of the chief sagamores, Wetapomo and Rashednute, and this transaction was later confirmed by Okenuck, the

chief sachem. The town was chartered about 1675 and thereafter known as Derby.

It is related that in 1802 David Humphreys of Derby, formerly an aide to President Washington, afterward American minister to Spain, sent home a flock of 100 merino sheep, and this improved wool soon built up a manufacture. A suit of brocade made from the wool, it is said, was worn by President Madison at his inauguration in 1809. When the machine was invented by Dr. Howe, for making pins at one operation, an urgent need was to secure competent mechanics. These were finally found among the Connecticut men who had worked at Derby in 1835 and Derby claims the distinction of producing the first solid head pins made in the United States.

The present manufacturing industries of Derby include pianos, organs, keys, pins, heavy castings, forgings, brass and bronze hardware, corsets and corset steels, belting, machinery, files, hosiery, mantels, dairy machinery, cable reels and telephone boxes, auxiliary engines and automobile shock absorbers, paper clips and safety pins. In days gone by Derby carried on quite a trade with the

West Indies. At one time there was considerable shipping up the river to the old Derby docks. In 1836 two packets plied weekly between the town and New York, and quantities of wood and ship timber were exported. Here, soon after the invention of the steamboat by Robert Fulton, one of more improved pattern named the Housatonic was built.

Derby was incorporated as a city in 1893. Its population at present numbers approximately 10,000. Many of its workers reside "across the river" in nearby villages and towns. Its progressive spirit is shown by the fact that one of the first electric street railways in New England was established here.

### A. F. OF L SHOWS GAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Many important questions are expected to be considered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which convened here on Monday for a week's session. The report of Secretary Frank Morrison of Chicago for the nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30 showed that 257 charters had been issued and that the membership of the federation for June was 2,026,716, as compared with 1,703,749 in June, 1912.

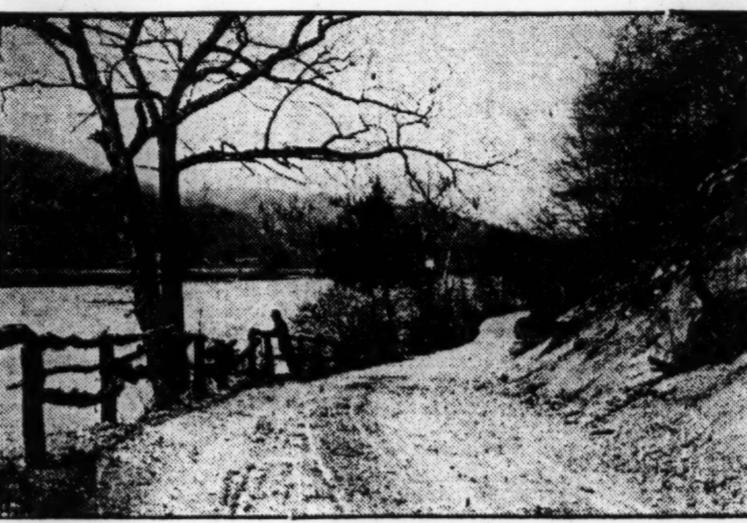
## SOCIALISTS ASK SEATTLE TO PAY

SEATTLE, Wash.—A committee of the Moderate Socialists, whose headquarters in an old church was wrecked last Friday night, presented to Mayor Cotterill an itemized bill of \$608.75. The bill will go to the claims committee of the city council. The Radical Socialists' bill against the city amounts to \$2035.

The sailors on the Pacific reserve fleet are said to have decided to take up a collection to compensate the Peniel mission, whose chapel was wrecked. Outdoor meetings and street corner oratory will be suspended.

### PURCHASING AGENT NAMED

CONCORD, N. H.—George W. Fowler has been appointed purchasing agent of the board of control and a member of the public printing commission. The board of control of the state penal and charitable institutions and the office of purchasing agent were established by the last Legislature. The appointment of a purchasing agent is for three years at an annual salary of \$3000. The new agent was formerly managing editor of the Manchester Union.



The Housatonic river, Derby, Conn., with a Derby road winding along its bank

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**FARM WORK**—Student desires position for few months to be generally useful good understanding. Address, NELLIE W. REYNOLDS, 123 Palisade ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HANDY MAN**, able to do all kind of repairing, also good mechanic, would like to find a place. References. HENRY FESTE, 788 Putnam av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HOUSEWORK**—Young (Armenian); no wages, return for home, with privilege of attending school, 9 to 5. MISS ELIZABETH, 1200 Broadway, New York.

**ORDINARY**—German, orderly, 20, desires position, institution or private; has worked in large universities; good references. Apply by letter only, N. RABE, 1102 Maymont pl., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**PHOTO ENGRAVER**, GLASSWASHER, experienced, wishes position in a good shop; also am an experienced assistant negative turner. GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, 230 Astor pl., New York.

**COMPANION**, maid, cook, chambermaid, etc. for young girl. MISS MARY E. MCMULLEN, 388 St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

**COMPANION AND CORRESPONDENT** TO LADY—Would travel south in winter; references. MISS LUCILLE C. BAILEY, 3 Green St., Upper Montclair, N. J.

**COOK**, maid, cook, chambermaid, etc. for young girl. MISS MARY ROBINSON, 115 E. 21st St., New York.

**DAY WORK** wanted by colored woman. MRS. ROSE STEWART, 120 W. 139th St., New York.

**DRESSMAKER**—Wants work by day, very trustworthy. ANNA K. BAILEY, 200 Madison av., New York.

**PORTER**, janitor, caretaker, or any similar position is desired; excellent references. OSCAR VON HAGAN, 2462 Broadway, New York.

**REPRESENTATIVE**—Would manage this business or experience; clean character, active. LUDWIG S. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

**REPRESENTATIVE**—Position wanted by publications young man (20) to represent high class manufacturing or special concern in New York city or eastern states. SAMUEL C. PATERSON, 150 W. 57th St., New York.

**SALESMAN**, experienced, 22, single, will go to anywhere and to prove worth. E. L. ROSS, 326 W. 56th st., New York.

**SALESMAN** (30) wished position with reliable house; can furnish best of references. WILLIAM T. MARX, 1249 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SALESMAN, COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER**—Would manage this business or experience; clean character, active. LUDWIG S. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

**REPRESENTATIVE**—Position wanted by publications young man (20) to represent high class manufacturing or special concern in New York city or eastern states. SAMUEL C. PATERSON, 150 W. 57th St., New York.

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**FRANCHE COMPANION** wants position with two or three children in high class family. MARY DE C. MAJOR, 217 Edgemont St., Media, Pa.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Position wanted in congenital home by young lady of refinement; capable and willing; excellent references. MARY D. JORDON, 30 W. 137th St., New York.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## EASTERN

## BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the chairman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 106-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 5699

BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.

BUILDERS and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER, CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning, Adams & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. C. H. WHITE, 18 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando's 17 Temple Place, 294 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-566-567. Phone Back Bay 3900-3901-3902.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS La Patria Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., May 231.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARIES—WILLIAM MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

FURNITURE EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE. New and slightly used. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see P. S. SPRAGUE, 555 Bevelry st., Rich. 217.

GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

## EASTERN

## BOSTON (Continued)

LUNCH FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRISTON, 108 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PAINTING and Trimming—Expert work on ceilings and woodwork; smooth, durable, white-enam. wk. on standing finish. O. L. Lorenzen Co., 103 Tremont st. Tel. Oz. 371.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Hutchinson's, 60 Bromfield st., for supplies developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 488 Boylston st.

RAT COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific need. Women's Boys' Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 103 Summer st., Boston.

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TYPEWRITERS TO RENT—3 mos. for \$5. Sale terms easy. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—MRS. CHARLOTTE WILSON, 10 W. 32 Winslow ave. Tel. Som. 3699-W.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE—Coal Agency—GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 334 Highland ave. Tel. Som. 33.

## WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—MRS. CHARLOTTE WILSON, 10 W. 32 Winslow ave. Tel. Som. 3699-W.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

## MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—we carry only the reliable up-to-date KELLEY'S MILL REMANANT STORE. Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

## WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver, The Laverne Shop, A. L. CHACE, 634 State bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of highest quality, workman and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for Purity and Quality. 55 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 8 Pleasant Street Worcester. Phone Park 1622

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. BREWER, BREWER & STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

CUTTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSIE ROLFE CO.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERS—HILL WATCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCHE AT HUNTER'S—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

SHOES for vacation are now in order; we have a complete stock of sneakers, tennis shoes, barefoot sandals, play shoes, etc. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, J. C. Palmer, mgr., 28 Market st., Lynn.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque, Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 78 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

## EASTERN

## CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge. Phone Cambridge 945

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford st.

HAIRDRESSING—LAWN MOWERS. Garden Tools, Seeds, Household articles. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

PAINTING and Trimming—Expert work on ceilings and woodwork; smooth, durable, white-enam. wk. on standing finish. O. L. Lorenzen Co., 103 Tremont st. Tel. Oz. 371.

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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

CLOTHES WASHERS AUTOMATIC AND HAND OPERATION, vacuum principle; made of tin, \$1; zinc, \$1.50 each. Sent post paid to any address. Money back guarantee.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES CO., 200 W. 72d st.

COOPERATIVE STORES Solve Living Cost—Send for Catalogue.

COMMUNITY COMMISSIONARY, New York City, 358 W. 18th St. Floral Island.

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—Also back laced, constructed by expert corsetiers. \$3.50 up; contracts to order. \$10 up; send for booklet. OLIVE CORSET CO., 44 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Murray 3224.

CORSET MAKER—MRS. J. B. MORRILL, 1 West 34th st. Tel. Greeley 6237

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DR. CHAS. G. PEASE, 101 West 72d st., Tel. 39 Columbus

DENTISTRY—DR. R. E. SCHUMANN, 1 East 42d Street (Child's Bldg.) Tel. Murray Hill 2336

DRESSMAKING—WEHR, 107 West 48th st. Artistic and original styles in evening and tailored gowns. Quick work, moderate prices. Out-of-town trade solicited. Phone Bryant 2342.

ELECTRICAL Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON, 1009 Sixth ave. Tel. Columbus 1140.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—PAHLORY, 2570 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. River 1751

HAIRDRESSING—MATURED LADIES—Do not dye your hair. Consult first an experienced and well recommended hair dresser. MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st., N. Y. Broadwy. Tel. Greeley 3607

INSURANCE BROKER—NATHAN H. WELL, Real Estate Mortg. Loans One East Forty-second Street Phone 212 Murray Hill for Service

LADIES' TAILOR, J. BLOOM, 200 West 72d St., Lincoln Trust Bldg. Special rates for summer months. Contracts, \$100 up. \$18 up; Epone \$22 up. Workmanship guaranteed. Special attention given mail orders Telephone Columbus 7508

LUNCHEON—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND CLOTHES, 140 W. 67th st. Tel. 1507. Column all work done by hand.

LUNCH and dinner at the tent in the COSEY SUMMER GARDEN, 16th St. Genuine home made strawberry shortcake. Tel. E. 33rd st.

LUNCH AT "THE THISTLE"—Home cooking and efficient service. Nothing better can be found. 180 Madison ave. Just below 34th st.

LUNCHEON 40c—DINNER 50c—THE STUDIO 67 West 46th st., NEW YORK

LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 45c—RIP VAN WINKLE TEA ROOM. Orders taken for cakes, sandwiches, soups, etc. 17 W. 37th st. Tel. Greeley 9353.

LUNCHEON a joy when served 14th floor, good and taste AT THE SIGN OF THE GREEN TEA POT, 31 West Thirty-third st.

MEATS AND POULTRY—GUS MEYER, Amsterdam Ave. and 165th st., Tel. 940 Audubon. Quality Reliability.

MILLINERY—JOHN STODDARD, 142 West 57th st., Phone 4323 Columbus

MILLINER—Borough of Brooklyn—Brooklyn's Premier Milliner—Perfect headgear, Reas. prices. Mme. Uekle, 1307 Fulton st.

MOTOR VEILS—"Quikatch," MADAME HAUGHTON SIEGEL, Auto Center, Broadway and 42d st.

PAPERHANGING and Decorator—WILL COOPER, 100 W. 67th st., Tel. Mur. 10699. 10th Floor

PICTURE FRAMING and High-class engraving, REV. W. F. OTTAWATOR, engraving bridge, Broadway and 37th st.

PICTURES, Unique and Artistic, and Framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURE CRAFT SHOP, 32 E. 28th st.

PRINTERS of catalogues, booklets and post cards, 100 W. 20th st., New York

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE—ARTHUR H. COHEN—Business Leasing, 1547 Broadway, Tel. Bryant 114.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE—MISS LEWIS, 505 Fifth ave. Tel. Bryant 4687. 4688

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc., furnished free. E. Mahel Flood (Pub. Sten.), 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 615.

TAILOR, J. SWOPE, Suits to Order \$25.00 Up

Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. For and Second Ave.

TINNING, ROOFING—Blow Pipe and Furnace Work. HENRY MARX, 15 Homer ave. Phone Cedar 1042.

TOYS and JAPANESE ART—Stationery, Greeting Cards, Baskets, BLEAZBY BROTHERS, 339A Woodward ave.

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS, Full line at The J. L. Hudson Co. Wm. H. Reed, Mgr. Main 3104.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE—UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Resista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Human Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st. Tel. Cherry 635

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses—

# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

**BACK BAY HOTEL**

Transfer has been made of the Hotel Charlesview, 536 Commonwealth avenue, at the junction of Brookline avenue, by the owners, J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, to Caroline E. Bates of Washington, D. C. The Charlesview is a six-story structure and contains 34 suites. It carries an assessed valuation of \$120,000, the 6164 square feet of land being assessed for \$33,800 of the amount. J. F. Bailey was the broker.

**WEST ROXBURY SALE**

Daniel S. Cavagnaro has sold his two frame dwellings numbered 42 and 46 respectively, Angell street, between Blue Hill avenue and Canterbury street to Samuel Kleinman. The property is assessed for \$18,000 with \$5000 of that amount as the assessment on the 17,418 square feet of land.

**SOUTH END TRANSACTION**

The two and one half-story brick building at No. 2 Wilkes street, near Washington street, has been sold by the owner, Martha E. Lovell, to Alfred Grusman et ux. An assessment of \$2300 is placed on the property, while the 872 square feet of land carry \$1100 of that amount.

**SALE IN SOUTH BOSTON**

Sale has been made of a brick and frame building located at 106 Dorchester street through to Silver street and owned by the Warren F. Hall estate, to Priscilla M. Smith, trustee. The taxable value of the property is \$8300, of which amount the 1553 square feet of land carries \$2300.

**TRANSACTIONS IN BROOKLINE**

The brick dwelling at 33 Longwood avenue has been sold by the owner, the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, to Mary E. McCarthy. A taxable valuation of \$11,000 is placed on the property with \$3400 of the amount on the 3433 square feet of land. Dr. James R. Taylor has sold his 15-room stucco cement dwelling at 53 Seaver street, to Mary K. Farrell. The grantor values the property at \$40,000. There are 18,687 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling with a lot of land at 21 Salisbury road has been sold by the owner, James H. Starrett, to Horace A. Edgcomb. Mary K. Farrell has sold her frame dwelling at 106 Naples road to Fred L. Bloods. Assessment on the property is \$9600 with \$2600 on the 5908 square feet of land. Harold G. King was the broker in these transactions.

**NEWTON TRANSACTIONS**

A two-family frame house and lot at Chandler place and Columbia avenue, Upper Falls, has been sold by the owners, the Holtzer-Cabot Electrical Company, to Lorenzo Anzivino. The house is assessed for \$1600 and the lot for \$200. Sale has been recorded of the frame dwelling owned by Bertha E. Rogers and located at 166 Lincoln street to Louis Bucknam of Scranton, Pa. The property assessment is \$6000 and \$1500 is placed on the 7079 square feet of land. Harold G. King was broker in these sales.

**DORCHESTER SALES**

Frederick L. McGowan, Devonshire building, has sold to Edward W. Fuller these properties in Dorchester:

Nos. 30 Magnolia street and 1 Lebanon street, containing 2361 square feet of land, covered by a brick structure containing 10 apartments, assessed on \$19,900.

Nos. 32-34 Magnolia street, comprising 4162 square feet of land covered by a frame building containing six apartments, assessed on \$14,500 and

Nos. 40-42 Magnolia street, comprising 4035 square feet of land covered by a frame building containing six apartments, assessed on \$13,900.

The grantor was J. Harris Niles, represented by C. F. Monk.

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Meredith st., 276-282, ward 1; city of Boston, James E. McLaughlin; brick 12-story.

Fairfield st., 5, ward 11; Orne & Lawrence; wood tool shed, 2 lots; d. \$1,500.

Rosemont st., 12, ward 20; C. A. Sangill; wood greenhouse.

Sycamore st., 81, ward 23; A. P. Hodgdon; wood storage.

Hanover st., rear, ward 21; R. W. Whitmore; auto storage.

Standard st., 62, ward 24; Catherine A. Wood; wood dwelling.

Wood st., 32, ward 26; J. J. Matheson; after dwelling.

North st., 321, ward 6; Boston Real Estate Trust, Haxen & Hoyt; after mfg.

Sycamore st., 23, ward 23; Chas. Saylor; after dwelling.

Boylston st., 221, ward 11; Joseph Walker; after store.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

John M. Mills est. to Edward W. Fuller; Purchase st. and Hartford pl.; d. \$1.

John M. Warren et al. to Edward W. Fuller; Purchase st. and Hartford pl.; d. \$1.

Edward W. Fuller to J. Harris Niles; Purchase st. and Hartford pl.; d. \$1.

Maria E. Lovell to Alfred Griswold et ux.; Wilkes st.; d. \$1.

Edmund F. Fader to Esther K. Martin; Washington st. and Mass. av. 2 lots; q. \$1.

Edmund F. Fader to Edmund F. Fader; Washington st. and Mass. av. 2 lots; d. \$9000.

Summer Draper to Caroline E. Bates; Commonwealth Av. and Brookline av.; q. \$1.

John H. Hall est. to Priscilla M. Smith; Dorchester and Silver st.; d. \$300.

EAST BOSTON

Louis Bernhard to Rose Bernhard, London st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Charles Hicks to Elbridge G. Hicks.

**SHIPPING NEWS****PORT OF BOSTON****Arrived**

Str Bowden (Nor), Hendrickson, Sousa, Str Chas F. Mayer, Machen, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 23 and 10.

Str Peter H. Crowell, Rawding, Baltimore.

Str Edison Light, Meech, Sewall's point, Str Newton, Anderson.

Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.

Str Camden; Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str Bay State, Stratford, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Orion, Doane, Portland, Me.

Tg Lackawanna, Brophy, New York, twg bgs Pocono and Tunkhannock.

Tg International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Robesonia, Bethayres and Yardley.

Tg T. J. Scully, Pateman, twg bg Sea King.

Tg Somers N. Smith, Hickman, Portland, Me.

Ty Prudence, from Maurice river via Lynn.

Str Jos M. Fordney, Keene, Baltimore.

Tg Monocacy, Camp, Philadelphia, twg bgs Cleona, Manataway and Penny Pack.

Ship Saturnina Fanny (Ital), from Trapani.

Schr Gatherer, Brocklebank, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.

Sailed

Tg Honey Brook, Newburyport; str Sir Sloterdyk (Dutch), for Rotterdam via Philadelphia; Laconia (Br), Liverpool via Queenstown; Evangeline (Br), Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Prince Arthur (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Nacoodee, Savannah, Quantico, Philadelphia; Thya (Nor), Norfolk; Bunker Hill, New York; H. F. Dimock, New York; schr Margaret Thomas, for Philadelphia and San Juan; steam lrs Eureka, Newburyport; Reliance, Newburyport via Gloucester; Hercules, Newburyport via Gloucester; tg D. W. C. Ivins, with the bg Boylston; str Chas F. Mayer, from the bg Boylston; str Chas F. Mayer, the fishing schooner Lucania, which went ashore near Highland light, Cape Cod, some time ago, will be total loss, according to the Boston fish bureau today. The wreckers decided that it would not be worth while to get her off the sands, where she is stuck fast. She is thought to be worth about \$6000. Captain Martin Welsh is now preparing to take out the schooner Benjamin Smith, from Gloucester on a seining trip.

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It is expected that the New England Fish Company's schooner Knickerbocker, which left here March 24 for Seattle, Wash., to engage in halibut fishing off the coast of Alaska, will reach her destination in a few days. She was reported in the Straits of Magellan May 19, after a passage of 56 days. She is now out 120 days, and Capt. Robert Lathagee, commanding her, also took the Victor and Ethan on the same voyage last year. That trip occupied 128 days.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**

Str Sixaola, Colon Port Limon, etc.;

City of Savannah, Savannah; Colorado, Brunswick;

Martha Washington, Mediterranean ports;

Franklyn, Amsterdam and Shields; Katahdin, Georgetown, S. C.; Ryndam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Emil L. Boas, Port Limon, etc.; Saratoga, Havana; Luristan, Cardenas and Caibarien, Esperanza de Larriaga, Buenos Aires.

**BLUE HILL CAMP OF BOY SCOUTS HAS WAITING LIST**

Greater attendance and more interest are said to mark this year's second summer camp of the Greater Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, at the Blue Hill Reservation. Accommodations are provided for 80 boys, and there is a large waiting list, so that the camp is always kept at its capacity. Each boy pays \$4 a week for running expenses, and the scouts do all the work of the camp, except the preparation of regular meals, for which an experienced chef is engaged.

Instruction in camp includes camping, woodcraft, nature study, tracking, signaling, cooking, washing, map-making, map-reading, swimming, boating, knotting, carpentry, tent-pitching and other scout activities.

Norman B. Cole, Harvard '09 is the executive head of the camp, and is assisted by seven other officers and a number of special lecturers.

**PHILADELPHIA PLANS TRADE TRIP**

PHILADELPHIA—A circular letter is being sent to every member of the Chamber of Commerce by Secretary N. B. Kelly of that body, calling attention to the proposed trades tour of South America by a delegation of Philadelphia manufacturers. The purpose of the document is to ascertain who of the members are interested in the project. The letter says in part:

A party of business men from Boston has been going over this territory, and Philadelphia must not allow the great opportunities offered by these southern markets to slip away because of a lack of enterprise. The opening of the Panama Canal is going to develop business with both coasts of South America.

It is estimated that the cost of a trip covering the important commercial centers would amount to \$1000 for each individual.

**SHORT WEIGHT IS ALLEGED**

Chester W. Porper of Somerville, was fined \$10 by Judge L. Roger Wentworth in the Somerville police court today on the charge of selling short weight potatoes. It was asserted that he sold to Mrs. Flora Bonelli a peck of potatoes which should have weighed 15 pounds, but which is alleged to have weighed 12½ pounds. He appealed and was held under \$100 bonds.

**EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED**

The United States civil service commission announced an open competitive examination for junior fuel engineer for men Aug. 6, 1913, throughout the country.

The positions offer salaries ranging from \$1380 to \$1500 a year and are in the Bureau of mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Applicants should apply at once to the commission at Washington, for application blanks, form 1512.

**RESIGNATIONS ASKED IN REVERE TOWN MEETING**

At a special town meeting last night, attended by about 1000 citizens of Revere, the resignation of Assessor Samuel A. Segee was accepted and resolutions were adopted in favor of the removal from office of Assessor Charles H. Bates and Judge Samuel R. Cutler, the town solicitor.

This action was taken as a result of recent disclosures of irregularities in the keeping of books in the assessors' and collectors' departments. The resolution relating to Judge Cutler asked for his removal because of "conduct during the past and present complications" in these departments.

A committee of citizens headed by George Cox was authorized to take legal proceedings in case Assessor Bates and Judge Cutler declined to resign.

**PROGRESSIVES PLAN OUTING**

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Members of the Progressive city committee of Cambridge will hold their first annual outing and dinner at Lexington park Wednesday afternoon and night, July 30. All Progressives in Middlesex county are invited to the outing.

The speakers announced include Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport; Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, president of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Club; Robert G. Valentine, Daniel Cosgrove, Joseph Walker, Henry C. Long, Representative George P. Webster of Boxford and Wendell Phillips Thorpe, of the Massachusetts Progressive Club. A program of athletic events is being arranged. Dinner will be served at 4:45 p.m., at which Frank H. Thomas, chairman of the Progressive city committee of Cambridge, is to be toastmaster.

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# Mixed Price Changes Mark Stocks Today

## STOCK MARKET HAS SLIGHTLY EASIER TONE

Some of Yesterday's Leaders Better Their Previous Closing Quotations—Others Decline a Fraction—Trading Light.

## NEW HAVEN WEAK

New York stocks retained their strength of yesterday in the early trading today and first prices in many instances were unchanged to a fraction higher. Some of yesterday's leaders, as Amalgamated, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Steel, gained slightly over their previous closing quotations. Prices were slightly shaded from their openings in some cases, but the recessions did not amount to much.

Business was quieter than at any time for more than a week. There was little demand and a moderate supply from London was sufficient to start recessions in the international issues which were further weakened by selling apparently coming from a group which has been aggressive on the bull side all through the upward movement. The New Haven financing was about the most important factor as far as market results were concerned. New Haven 6s, yielded 3½% to 110%. The stock yielded 2% to 102½% under small sales.

There was renewed weakness in the petroleum issues, California Petroleum declining 1½ points to 18. Canadian Pacific showed strength, however, advancing 2 points to 220. Union Pacific rallied from 147½ to 148½ and an advance of over 1 point was made in San Francisco first preferred.

New Haven rights sold from 2½ to 2¾ and the new 6s convertible debentures 105 to 109. Later, on the curb, New Haven rights, on sales of about 12,000, declined from 2% to 11½ and the new convertible 6s, on transactions of 60,000, fell from 105½ to 103½.

The market did not change very much as a rule in the late afternoon dealings. Fractional recessions predominated, but some stocks made good gains. The Republic Iron & Steel issues were conspicuous for strength. New Haven bonds were weak and Wells-Fair continued its slump with a decline of 5 points. Trading was dull.

The Boston market was strong on the whole at first. New Haven opened at 104, compared with 104½ at the close yesterday afternoon, and receded to 103½ on the announcement that the company contemplates issuing about \$67,000,000 convertible debenture bonds. Granby opened at 60½, up 3½ of a point, and some other favorites advanced a fraction, but many stocks opened unchanged, among them being United Fruit at 163, 2nd Bond sold at 20.

New Haven stock became a feature of the Boston market; it fell from above 104 to 103½ on account of the proposed new bond issue. The rights also declined from 1½ to 1½. Union Pacific rights were quoted "when issued" at 50 cents. Otherwise the market did not change much, although the tone was easier as a general thing. Some stocks made gains while others were going off a fraction. Pond Creek went up above 20. Butte & Superior reached 28½ and some of the coppers were higher. Boston & Maine developed heaviness in sympathy with New Haven and sold below 60 for a small lot after having been quoted at 62 earlier in the session.

Some of the coppers became strong in the Boston market in the latter part of the afternoon and reached their best prices. Calumet & Hecla went up to 428 and East Butte advanced to 12. Shattuck & Arizona gained more than a point to 24½. New Haven rallied slightly from its low point. The rights went off to 1½. As a whole the market was quiet and irregular.

## CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

**NEW YORK.**—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has again advanced price of crude oil 5 cents, making new price 98 cents for all grades in mid-continent field.

## WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; light to moderate winds, cooling about easterly.

The weather is unsettled and showers in the upper Missouri valley and on the south Atlantic coast, and generally fair in remaining districts. The pressure is low in the northern half of the region, and subsidence over the southern Rocky mountains. It is near normal over the rest of the country, highest in middle states. Temperatures are about seasonal without marked changes in all districts.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

72° 12 noon.... 81  
Average in Boston yesterday, 70½-24.

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	66	New York	72
Buffalo	66	Pittsburgh	69
Chicago	71	St. Louis	71
Des Moines	64	Portland, Me.	71
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	72	St. Louis	68
Nantucket	72	Washington	70

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 4:27 High water, Sun sets..... 7:34 1:47 a.m., 2:14 p.m. Length of day: 14:47.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK.**—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	48	48	48	48
Am. Best Sugar	23 1/2	25	23 1/2	25
Am. Can.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Am. Can. pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Car. Ry.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Linedess Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Loon	30	30	30	30 1/2
Am. Loop. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Smelting	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99
Am. Smelt. See B. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Steel Fy.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am. T. & T.	128	128	128	128 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchison	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchison pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Coast Line	119	119	119	119
Bald Loco.	41	41	41	41
Balt & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	81	81	81	81
Beth Steel	31 1/2	33 1/2	31	33 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	70	70	70	70
Brooklyn R. T.	88 1/2	88	88	88 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	17	18 1/2
Cal. Petrol. pf.	50	50	50	50
Cal. Pacific	219 1/2	220	218 1/2	219 1/2
Can. Copper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Chee. & Alco.	54 1/2	54	54	54
Chi. & Atch. W.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chi. & G. & W. pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi. & N. & W. pf.	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
China	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Col. Fuel	30 1/2	30	30	30 1/2
Com. Gas	131	131	131	131
Conn Prod.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Erie	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Fed Min. & S Co.	14	14	14	14
Gen Electric	140	140	139 1/2	140
Goodrich	30	31	30	31
Goodrich pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Gt. Nor Ore	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Gt. Nor pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Guy Ex Co.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Illinois Cent.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Inter-Mot.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Mot. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Kan City So.	27	27	27	27 1/2
Kan & Texas	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Liebigh Valley	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Louis & Nash.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
May Co.	68	68	68	68
Met Petro.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
M. St. P. & St. M. pf.	138	138	138	138
Nas Biscuit.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Nat Enamel.	12	12	12	12
N. RR of M. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10
Nevada Con.	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
N. Y. Central	98 1/2	98	98 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	104	104	104 1/2	102 1/2
Norl & West.	105	105	105	105
Northern Pac.	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
Oil Silver.	2	2	2	2
Pax Mail.	21	21	21	21
Pax T. & T.	31	31	31	31
Pennsylvania	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pitts Coal	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Pitts Coal pf.	83	83	83	83
Pressed St. Car.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Pullman	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Ray Corp.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rep I. & S.	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	23
Rep I. & S. pf.	85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Rock Island	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rock Island pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Rumley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ry S. S.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	41	40 1/2	41	41
Sears-Roebuck	175	175	175	175
Southern Pac.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Southern Ry.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
S. L. & SF 1st pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
S. L. & SF 1st pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
S. L. & Son pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Studebaker	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Tenn Copper	29	29	28	28 1/2
Texas Co.	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	103
Third Ave.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
T. & L. & W. pf.	19 1/2	19	19	19 1/2
Texas Pac.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Un B. & P.	5	5	5	5
Union Pac.	149	149	147 1/2</td	

# Shoe and Leather Other Commercial and Financial News

## GRAY & DAVIS HAS \$5,000,000 WORK IN VIEW

According to Present Indication Manufacturers of Automobile Accessories Will Earn 100 Per Cent on Common Stock

### NEW FACTORY AUG. 1

Among conspicuous successes in the field of manufacture of automobile accessories is Gray & Davis, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of automobile lamps, self-starters and dynamos.

It is understood that this concern will do a gross business of more than \$5,000,000 in the current year. This is some 19 times the amount of business handled five or six years ago. The balance for the common stock this year after all charges and preferred dividends will, according to present indications, be in the neighborhood of \$500,000, which would equal 100 per cent on the \$500,000 common stock outstanding.

The business of this company was started in 1898 under a partnership arrangement with a capital of less than \$3000. Today it is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$1,750,000, of which \$1,000,000 is preferred stock, all of which is issued, and \$750,000 common stock of which \$500,000 is outstanding.

The company's rapid expansion has made necessary the building of a large factory on the Charles river parkway in Cambridge, Mass. It expects to move from its present quarters at 57 Lansdowne street and occupy the new building about Aug. 1. The factory was built by the Gray & Davis Factory Company, which was organized for the purpose, and which leases it to Gray & Davis, Inc.

The new building is 380x80 feet on the ground floor, 60 feet on the other floors, and has five stories. There is also an ell 60x35 feet, so that the building contains about 140,000 square feet of floor space, and is built entirely of steel and concrete. It will enable the company to increase its present production by about one third, making it no longer necessary to operate nights as at present.

In addition the company has a large factory at Amesbury, which manufactures lamps exclusively. It has about 300 employees there and will ultimately have about 500 at its Cambridge plant; so that its total working force will be brought up to approximately 800. The Amesbury plant will turn out about 60,000 sets of lamps in the current year, or twice as many as in the 1912 year. Starters and lighting equipment furnish four fifths of the company's business, while lamps furnish the other one fifth.

It is understood that the company has already secured contracts for the 1914 season from about 35 of the leading automobile companies of the country. A single contract for the season of 1914 aggregates approximately \$3,500,000.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In consequence of continued heavy arrivals of new crop turpentine, which have not met with commensurate absorption here, some New York operators have lowered their prices for the spirits to the extent of a half cent further, making their revised quotation 38½ cents per gallon ex-yard. A majority of the local dealers, however, continue to ask 39 cents for their holdings and in a few instances 39½ cents is still being quoted. Even at the lowest figure, however, only a moderate business is now being booked as paint makers and other large consumers are still inclined to look for a further reduction.

Rosin—Though a stronger undertone has developed in Savannah, as a result of the formation of several combinations of turpentine and rosin factors and producers, New York operators report no reflection of this strength in the primary market and continue to offer their holdings at all grades at previously-quoted levels, including \$4.40 for the common and good-strained variety. Only a moderate demand is now reported for the low and medium grades and the pale descriptions remain devoid of all except a meager inquiry.

The New York Commercial quotes as follows: Common \$4.40, gen sam E \$4.70, grad B \$4.65, D \$4.75, E \$4.90, F \$4.95, G \$5, H \$5.05, I \$5.10, K \$5.15, M \$5.40, N \$6, WG \$6.75, WW \$6.85.

Tar and pitch—There continues a fair demand for kiln-burned tar, which continues strongly maintained at \$7.50 by a majority of local operators, though still offered by one interest at \$5.50. Retort tar is likewise in moderate request at \$5.25 and pitch is quiet but steady at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin, good, \$3.80; spirits machine, 34½c. Tar firm at \$3.80. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2.00; soft, \$3.00; virgin, \$3.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 28s. Rosin, common, quiet at 11s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin American standard 11s, rosin American fine 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 32@35½c. Sales 1322, receipts 1222, exports 5191, stocks 23,308. Rosin firm. Sales 612, receipts 1944, exports 2065, stock 135,052. Prices: WW, \$6.35; WG, \$6.30; N, \$5.35; M, \$4.55; K, \$4.40; L, \$4.40; H, \$4.40; G, \$4.40; F, \$4.40; E, \$4.20; D, \$4.10; B, \$3.90.

## SHOE AND LEATHER RUSH FOR SPRING, 1914, IS NEARING END

Although There Are Still Quite a Few Buyers Yet to Come Others Are Leaving Market Daily—Only Present Needs Supplied—Other Phases of Trades

The initial work pertaining to the spring shoe and leather trade of 1914 is pretty well lined up, and the buyers are leaving the market daily. There are, however, a fair number yet to come, as many consider that they can work more expeditiously after the rush is over, and purchase see styles which were late in coming through besides other advantages which might be overlooked in the haste which a crowded market usually creates.

Although the market has lately been enlivened by the presence of a large number of buyers, and a leather prospective which should influence manufacturers to be cautious, there has not for some years been a season which has been so difficult to stir the trade into activity as this one. Moreover, buyers seem to accept the reports of future values without argument, or expressions of disbelief, but thus far they have not caused any general movement among the visitors to protect their interests by operating beyond present needs.

Although conservative trading is usual and safe and often proves satisfactory, the opportunity to learn the conditions of kindred markets is so easy nowadays that buyers have much more to guide them than their predecessors had, therefore some of the shoe manufacturers feel that they might have operated with more freedom and still not approached the element of speculation. However, the bulk of the trade has been here and gone and it has outlined the spring business with extreme care, left some orders and returned fully informed regarding future prospects.

It is evident that the shoe market is less firm and easier to operate in than the leather market, and viewed in the most conservative manner leather prices will not shrink but may go to a level which will be noticeable later in all grades of footwear and if stock prices in the fall approach nearer to those predicted the indifferent attitude of the shoe buyers will be of some advantage to the manufacturers.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes have booked a fair number of orders for fall use although they are individually small. However, they show that jobbers have placed them in their active lines and duplicates will be expected as the season advances.

Men's medium-price stylish shoes are in good demand, there being none of the leading makers in this line but that has all that he can do. This line has been ordered freely since spring and most of the factories are behind in their shipments.

Strong, serviceable side leather shoes had a good order business during the past week but even at that it was not up to what the manufacturers expected. The trade has been rather sluggish since the spring but it seems to have taken a start which all hope will be permanent.

Boys' and youths' shoes were quite well favored the past week, several orders exceeding 5000 pairs each being placed and at full prices. Manufacturers are rather inclined toward moderate-sized orders as the leather situation appears stronger every week.

Makers of ladies' footwear are getting into a position where full capacity will be reported before many weeks. There is nothing new in the way of styles, lately unless some old one with touch of today's fashions added, might be considered as such. The demand for good-year welt shoes increases and has invaded the lower grades, the difference in cost being no bar to consumers who know their superiority in wear and comfort.

Misses' and children's shoes are in good request. Buyers profiting by their experience incident to late ordering have already placed contracts for future deliveries. Heretofore prices have been satisfactory to the buyers but reports show that manufacturers are in a position where they can advance values a little and the rumor may become a reality if stock continues to rise.

The skepticism in the shoe trade regarding the strength of the leather market is not tenable when the situation is studied with a desire to know facts which serve to keep values up. When it is discovered that some sales have been made a shade off of market rates the shoe buyers declare that the break has come, but as a matter of fact all such trades have a logical cause and the value fitted the price in every case.

Hides are growing stronger as the winter stock is cleaned up, and today July heavy native cows are ¼ cent higher than a year ago. The big tanning company recently bought about 75,000 native and branded steers, and other tanners were in the market to cover their wants. This condition certainly could not have softening effect, especially when the week's kill was much below normal.

Last week there were five lots of native steers sold, aggregating over 70,000 hides, the take-offs running from February to July and they averaged a strong ¼ cent over prices at this time last year.

**LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC**  
The Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company reports for the five months ended May 31 last, as follows:

1913	1912
Gross earnings.....\$2,195,025	\$1,874,703
Surplus.....\$44,903	\$69,946
Net earnings.....1,011,384	861,939

### SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza, Pa.—J. Dozier; U. S. Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett; Butler, Pa.—C. E. Miller and Kemper; U. S.

Charleston, W. Va.—R. J. Alderson; U. S. Cleveland—F. E. Hansell of F. E. Hansell & Ford; Esse

Chicago—John Lonzini and Mr. Steven of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer

St., Chicago—T. W. James of C. S. Eland & Co.; U. S.

Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Son; Atlantic House, Nantasket;

Cleveland—George W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex

Cincinnati—Fred Roth of Whitney Wade & Young; U. S.

Columbus, Md.—J. P. Barrett; U. S.

Dallas, Tex.—D. R. Frank of Sanger Bros.; Essex

Denton, Tex.—J. K. Kahn of Leon Kahn Shoe Co.; U. S.

Detroit, Mich.—C. G. Wilson and G. J. Gale; U. S.

Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox

Indianapolis—Thomas E. Welsh; U. S.

Indianapolis—R. F. Geddes of Geddes Brown Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket;

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Tour

Kansas City, Mo.—U. S.

Kentville, Tex.—A. E. Cohn of Cohn & Anderson of Anderson Dunn Varney & Co.; Essex;

Los Angeles—Morris Cohen of Cohen and Goldwater; Essex

Memphis—John H. Phillips of Stewart Davies Shoe Co.; Essex

Los Angeles—George D. Wheeler; Essex

Louisville, Ky.—L. S. Ryck; U. S.

Lycoming, Pa.—Washington of Lycoming Shoe Co.; Lenox

Lyons, N. H.—E. B. Harris; Essex

Macomb, Ill.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bro.; Copley Plaza,

Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of J. G. Phillips & Esse

Memphis—John H. Lee of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. T. Tolpe of J. Goldsmith & Co.; U. S.

Minneapolis—W. M. Perkins; U. S.

Minneapolis—Mid.-W. B. Hathaway; U. S.

Montgomery, Pa.—F. W. Weesner; U. S.

Mt. Savage, Md.—Clinton Hill; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—Hollins of Hollins & Sons

New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Sons; D. Brisbois of Boston Shoe Stores; Adams

Newark, N. J.—W. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour

New York—Joseph Levy; U. S.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—S. Hirsch and D. Phillips; U. S.

Oakland, Calif.—Isaac Gardner; U. S.

Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hartwood of Haywood B. & S. Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—C. F. Kirkendall & Philadelphia—Alfred Cohn; U. S.

Philadelphia—G. F. Greib of J. G. Greib & Sons; Adams

Pittsburgh—C. F. Wolfman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—Wm. Munroe of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—W. L. Diamondstone; U. S.

Pittsburgh—A. Buch; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop

Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; Essex

Reading, Pa.—H. M. Albright; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—W. B. Snow of W. B. Snow Co.; Tour

Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zion's Co-operative, Salt Lake City, Leavenworth, Kas.

San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams & Son; San Francisco—C. G. Tuck

San Francisco—John D. Rosenblum of Rosenblum & Son; Lenox

St. Louis—H. L. Saltenbach; U. S.

St. Paul—H. L. Wheeler; Essex

Wilmington, Del.—John J. Greene of J. H. L. Greene Shoe Co.; Lenox

Wichita, Kan.—D. C. Tuck

Winnipeg, Man.—John H. Bond; U. S.

# Leading Events of Athletic World

## NILES-DABNEY TEAM DEFEATS 1912 CHAMPIONS

W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, winners of Eastern Doubles Title Last Year, Lose in First Round at Longwood

## CHURCH-MATHEY WIN

Play this morning in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club with the famous challenge bowl as the reward of winning the singles division and the right to play in the national championship semifinals in the eastern doubles division.

The NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L.—Narragansett's annual polo tournament, under the auspices of the Point Judith Polo Club, was officially opened Monday under favorable auspices when the initial events were played for the Overture cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 10 goals.

The Point Judith Sand Pipers and the Great Neck Freebooters, Point Judith and the Meadow Brook Canaries were the competing teams. Morgan Belmont and E. D. Morgan, Jr., of Newport, arrived here from the resort across the bay to play on the Meadow Brook team, and J. E. Davis, who arrived here recently, joined the Great Neck Freebooters.

Point Judith defeated the Meadow Brook Canaries by the score of 8½ to 8 after a fast game on the number one field. The match was won in the last period and was closely contested to the final gong. E. D. Morgan, Jr., rode well and made several telling drives. Morgan Belmont made a clever goal in the beginning of the sixth period.

In the doubles division the feature match of the morning was that between Nathaniel W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, both of the Longwood Cricket Club, and W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and George P. Gardner, Jr., of Boston. These two pairs fought it out as last year's tournament and the last named was returned the victor and much interest was taken by many that the winners of this match would ultimately win the eastern title.

Drawn by the expectation of seeing a hard-fought match a fine gallery was on hand when the players took the court. There were even more than yesterday and they were well rewarded as the match produced some very brilliant playing and kept the spectators interested every minute of play.

Clothier and Gardner had the biggest following owing to their victory in 1912, but they did not show up in as good form as last year and as Niles and Dabney were right on their game and playing some of the best tennis they have ever shown, the 1912 champions were defeated in four hard fought sets 7-5, 6-2, 6-6, 6-4. All of the sets were played in championship form and the losers were pressing hard all the time.

On the four players Niles did the best work. Dabney was little behind in effectiveness, and they worked nicely together. Clothier did the best work for his side, some of his shots being remarkably brilliant and bringing on much applause. Gardner did not appear to be at his best. The match by points:

### FIRST SET

Niles and Dabney	2	4	1	5	2	4	2	5	5	42
Clothier and Gardner	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	7	3	39

### SECOND SET

Niles and Dabney	1	4	1	7	4	4	4	6	38
Clothier and Gardner	2	2	4	0	5	6	1	25	2

### THIRD SET

Niles and Dabney	1	2	5	4	5	3	6	2	38
Clothier and Gardner	2	2	7	0	1	3	5	8	15

### FOURTH SET

Niles and Dabney	5	5	6	4	0	1	4	4	33
Clothier and Gardner	3	8	2	4	4	2	5	3	44

G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn had a very easy time defeating G. B. Groesbeck and W. H. Abbott in their first round doubles match. The losers were able to score but three games in the entire match, the score being 6-2, 6-6, 6-1.

In the singles division E. C. Inman was given quite a battle in his third round match with R. C. Bray. Inman won in three straight sets with Bray getting nine games in the match. S. H. Voshell won his match from E. E. Petty easily, 3-1, 6-4, 6-0. The summary:

## LONGWOOD SINGLES

Third Round

E. C. Inman	defeated	R. C. Bray	6-4
S. H. Voshell	defeated	E. E. Petty	6-4
J. E. Deveraux	defeated	N. P. Hallowell	6-4
H. W. Webber	defeated	D. Kimball	6-4, 9-7

A. E. Thurber and G. W. Wright beat E. P. Page and J. R. Kent, 6-6, 6-2, 6-3.

First Round

G. F. Touchard	defeated	R. W. Abbott	6-2, 6-6, 6-1
J. C. S. Keyes	defeated	R. H. Bishop	6-2, 6-1, 6-2

EASTERN DOUBLES

G. F. Touchard	defeated	G. W. Abbott	6-2, 6-6, 6-1
J. C. S. Keyes	defeated	R. H. Bishop	6-2, 6-1, 6-2

SECOND ROUND

G. F. Touchard	defeated	R. W. Abbott	6-4, 6-6, 6-1
J. C. S. Keyes	defeated	R. H. Bishop	6-2, 6-1, 6-2

THIRD ROUND

G. F. Touchard	defeated	R. W. Abbott	6-4, 6-6, 6-1
J. C. S. Keyes	defeated	R. H. Bishop	6-2, 6-1, 6-2

CHANCE GETS PITCHER WATKINS

NEW YORK—The New York Americans purchased the release of Pitcher Watkins, a left-hander, from the Youngstown club of the Interstate league. He will report to Manager Chance at once. Watkins is described as a big fellow with plenty of speed and much natural skill.

## TANNEHILL RELEASED

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Pitcher Tannehill, formerly with the Boston Americans, has been unconditionally released by the local Western league club.

## SECOND ROUND

G. W. Wright	beat	A. Ingraham	6-2, 6-6, 6-3
B. C. Wright	beat	G. F. Touchard	6-4, 6-6, 6-4
J. E. Deveraux	beat	R. H. Kettell	6-4, 6-6, 6-1
H. W. Webber	beat	G. C. Caner	6-4, 6-3, 6-1

## THIRD ROUND

G. W. Wright	beat	R. H. Kettell	6-4, 6-6, 6-1
J. E. Deveraux	beat	G. C. Caner	6-4, 6-3, 6-1
H. W. Webber	beat	G. S. Gardner	6-1, 6-0

## FOURTH ROUND

G. W. Wright	beat	R. H. Kettell	6-4, 6-6, 6-1
J. E. Deveraux	beat	G. C. Caner	6-4, 6-3, 6-1
H. W. Webber	beat	G. S. Gardner	6-1, 6-0

## NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Troy 4, Scranton 2, Utica 6, Elmira 1, Utica 3, Elmira 2, Wilkes-Barre 3, Albany 2.

## COTTON STATES LEAGUE

Seima 4, Jackson 1, Pensacola 4, Clarkdale 3, Columbus 11, Meridian 5.

## NEW YORK CITY LEAGUE

Harrisburg 2, York 1, Newark 2, Wilmington 8, Allentown 1, Wilmington 4, Trenton 8.

## ALMEIDA IS RELEASED

PHILADELPHIA—Almeida, one of the Cuban players with the Cincinnati National league club for some time, was released Monday afternoon to the Toronto team of the International league.

## POINT JUDITH OPENS ANNUAL POLO TOURNAMENT

Teams of Four Contest for Overture Cups, and Give Display of Skilful Playing and Riding

### ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The archery contests, held in connection with the pre-olympic carnival at Chicago, took place as follows: On July 3 and 5 single American, single York, single Columbia, and single national rounds were shot. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded the first, second and third scores in the four double rounds. On the forenoon of July 4 team rounds were shot, for which no prizes were offered.

The archers all agreed that the conditions under which the shooting took place were the worst they had ever experienced. The range was level, free from turf, hard and dry. On the first and second days the temperature was 94 degrees, and 92 degrees, on the third. There was bright, cloudless sky most of the time, save when filled with dust. A strong, fukey wind blew during the meeting; on the third day blowing 30 miles, across the range. The scores tell the rest of the story. It is hard to predict what Mr. Rendtorff's scores would have been in average archery weather.

The shooting took place within a bowshot of the old White Stocking ballpark, where the first national tournament was held in 1879. Two archers were present who shot in the first meeting—Dr. Weston as a contestant, and C. W. Nichols of Batavia, father of George L. Nichols, one of the winners in the meet, as a spectator. J. M. Chilliess, one of the good, but too modest, archers of Atchison, Kan., was an onlooker for the last two days.

### DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

60 yds. 40 yds.

	H.	S.	H.	S.	Total
E. J. Rendtorff	20	20	20	20	80
30	30	30	30	30	120
40	40	40	40	40	160
50	50	50	50	50	200
60	60	60	60	60	240
70	70	70	70	70	280
80	80	80	80	80	320
90	90	90	90	90	360
100	100	100	100	100	400
110	110	110	110	110	440
120	120	120	120	120	480
130	130	130	130	130	520
140	140	140	140	140	560
150	150	150	150	150	600
160	160	160	160	160	640
170	170	170	170	170	680
180	180	180	180	180	720
190	190	190	190	190	760
200	200	200	200	200	800
210	210	210	210	210	840
220	220	220	220	220	880
230	230	230	230	230	920
240	240	240	240	240	960
250	250	250	250	250	1000
260	260	260	260	260	1040
270	270	270	270	270	1080
280	280	280	280	280	1120
290	290	290	290	290	1160
300	300	300	300	300	1200
310	310	310	310	310	1240
320	320	320	320	320	1280
330	330	330	330	330	1320
340	340	340	340	340	1360
350	350	350	350	350	1400
360	360	360	360	360	1440
370	370	370	370	370	1480
380	380	380	380	380	1520
390	390	390	390	390	1560
400	400	400	400	400	1600
410	410	410	410	410	1640
420	420	420	420	420	1680
430	43				

# THE HOME FORUM

## ANCIENT PAPYRUS ROLL CONTAINS MAXIMS

**I**N THAT treasure house of manuscripts, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, there is a papyrus roll discovered about the middle of the last century. It is an Egyptian writing penned about 2500 B. C., belonging to the eleventh dynasty. This manuscript, however, represents a much more ancient time than its date signifies, for it is a copy of another belonging to the fifth dynasty, and the two cover a backward period of perhaps 30 centuries B. C.

The book is one of moral teaching, didactic and proverbial in style. Evidently the product of a cultivated intellect, it assumes intelligence and education on the part of the reader.

These are some of its maxims:

Be not thou puffed up with thy learning; honor the wise, neither withhold thou honor from the simple.

The gates of art are closed unto none; whoso entereth thereat, though

he seek perfection, yet shall he not find it. But the words of wisdom are hid, even as the emerald is hid in the earth, and adamant in the rock, which the slave diggeth up.

Be diligent and do more than thy master commandeth thee; for the slothful servant shall be discomfited, and he that is idle shall be children.

Hide not thy path; let not thy way be hidden; though thou stand in the council of thy master, declare the truth that is in thee.

Next day the father was weeding the garden and his youngest son came again

## Train Up a Child

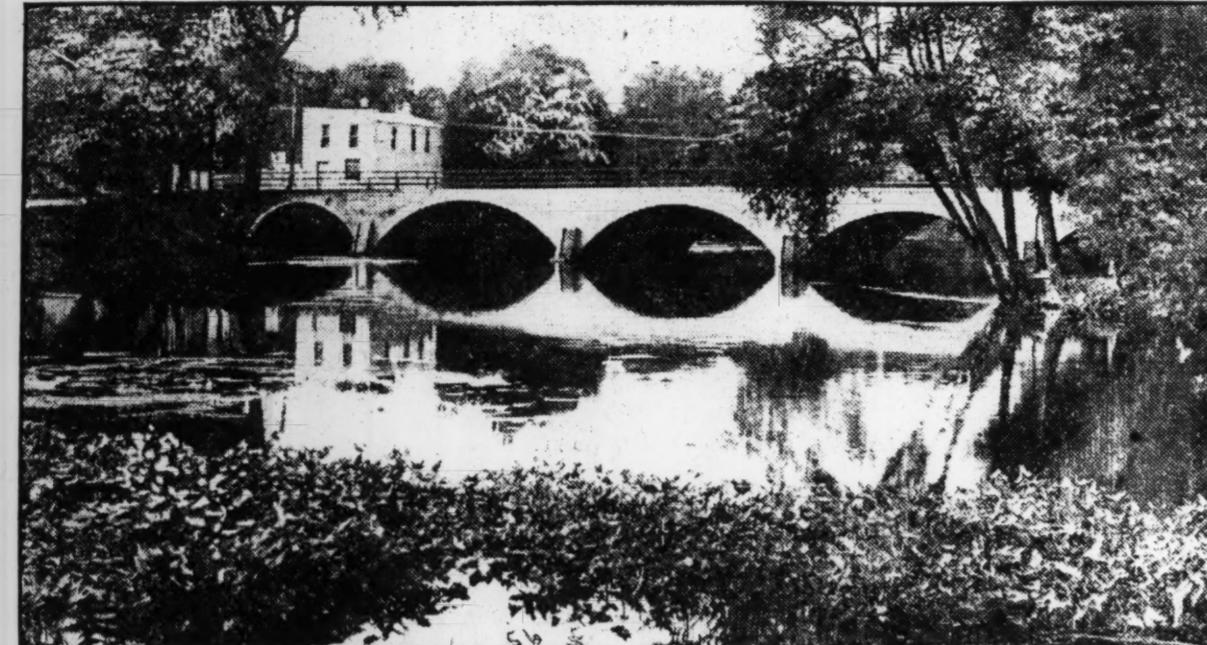
A young father who has a lot of practical notions about bringing up the young idea says that not long ago his youngest boy came to him with a solemn face and said: "Father, I have lost my knife." Father was reading, and after glancing at the lad, went on with his newspaper, doubtless with an air of preoccupation.

Next day the father was weeding the garden and his youngest son came again

to say, "Did you understand what I told you yesterday? I have lost your knife." "Yes, I understand," said the father, going on with his work. The lad hesitated a moment in uneasy silence. "Well, aren't you going to say anything?" "No," said father, "I'm not going to say anything." "Oh," says youngest boy and walks slowly away.

The father explains the point in that the loss of the knife was a slight affair. It had been so often borrowed that it was broken and rusty and by no means the knife in once had been. Its loss actually means little or nothing. While the boys all knew that they were not to be careless with such small things, yet this was of too slight a nature to deserve more rebuke than the father's silence. If some day the little lad shall by some act be in evident danger of doing wrong then father's rebuke will mean something to him. When the child once understands the fundamentals of right conduct—carefulness with the property of others, for example—there is no justice in hurting him for a lapse for which he has already repented.

## PRETTY "ST. JO" GIVES CHARM TO THREE RIVERS, MICH.



### Alden Carvings Cherished at Yale Art School

The Rhode Island Historical Society has recently placed on an old mill in Pawtucket a tablet to mark the place where cotton manufacturing was first undertaken in America. The tablet reads: "Here in 1793 Samuel Slater, Moses Brown and William Almy established the first successful cotton factory in the United States." From that modest beginning 120 years ago has grown the great industry that now employs nearly 400,000 persons, and turns out goods to the value of more than \$700,000,000. The great cotton mills of Fall River, New Bedford, Pawtucket, Lowell, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston and other New England cities are known all over the world. For 120 years New England has kept its supremacy as the cotton manufacturing center of America, although within the last 25 or 30 years mills have been built in the South, where the manufacturers have the advantages of cheaper labor and nearness to raw material.—Youths Companion.

### Appreciation

To the sea shells spiral round  
'Tis your heart that brings the sound  
The soft sea murmurs that you hear  
Within are captured from your ear.

You do poets and their song  
A grievous wrong,  
If your own soul does not bring  
To their high imagining  
As much beauty as they sing.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

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### Constitution Spells Tolerance

The adoption of the American constitution signalized the coming into flower and fruit of that tolerance of which the renaissance in Europe was the bud and blossom.

This spirit of tolerance took enduring form in these imperishable words:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."—Churchman.

**God's Idea**

Christ is the realized idea of our humanity. He is God's idea of man completed.—F. W. Robertson.

### SEA TROLLEY PROPOSED FOR SHIPS

A SEA trolley is an ingenious device described in Cassier's magazine, which though now planned as a mere guide is said to be perhaps feasible as a means to bring all ships in and out of harbor by electricity. The dreamer of this invention says that he would lay in New York harbor a heavy wire cable from a point near the Battery, through the channel, the Narrows, to a point between the Scotland and the Sandy Hook lightships. At that point is safe water, 60 feet deep and more.

This cable he would continue back, at a safe distance from the other course, a half mile or so, to the point of departure, and there splice the ends. Then we should have a continuous cable, a loop, anchored at suitable distances, so that it might not be tugged out of place and become a source of danger. At the sea end of this loop there would be

**Directions**

To find out how long it will take to put on a tire: First, take the number of minutes stated as necessary by the man who sold you the car; multiply this by 10; divide this by the number of unpunctured inner tubes you have on hand; add 10 minutes for a set of conversational hints made by each lady in the car who is watching you; then multiply again by three.—"Life."

### Homogeneity

We are indeed the most homogeneous people on the face of the globe. Our balanced system of representative government, strong in the hearts of the people, is the best and freest, because the most flexible and adjustable, on earth. We have outlived secession; we have survived reconstruction; we have weathered a disputed succession, complicated and embittered; we are passing through, and shall surely surmount, other and still more insidious approaches of revolution.—Henry Watterson in Century.

**SEA TROLLEY PROPOSED FOR SHIPS**

maintained another lightship, or one of the existing ones shifted to that point. She would be armed with the most powerful fog horns, bells and guns. It would not be a warning of danger, but a call to safety, and every incoming vessel would steer for it! On this cable would be a number of specially devised rings, to which other and lighter lines would be attached. All these lines, from a sufficient number of rings, would be held, on this safety, or lightship, and a similar number of them held on a tug or other boat at the shore end of the loop.

There would be a harbor regulation prohibiting all sailing craft from entering or anchoring inside of this 60-foot depth in foggy weather, unless in tow of a tug or steamer; and another regulation compelling all such tugs, boats, and steamers whatsoever or by whomsoever piloted to steer direct to this lightship and there receive one of these trolleys. This trolley would be taken on astern and the vessel would then proceed under its own steam at a safe and prescribed rate, dragging its trolley along the main cable. As long as the pull is fair astern, the ship is on its right course. There would be the assurance that he was safe, that no one could run into him if he kept to rate given him. He would have to watch that rate most carefully so that he would not run into the vessel ahead.

**Latest Harvester**

For harvesting pea and bean vines without bending the back a Michigan man has invented a rakes-like tool equipped with a cutting blade that gathers the vines together in bunches as they are cut, says the Indianapolis News.

### Looking Ahead

All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amid the stars.—H. G. Wells.

## POET LAUREATE'S SHORTER POEMS

THE following poems are from a collection of the shorter poems of Dr. Robert Bridges, the newly appointed poet-laureate of England:

My eyes for beauty pine,  
My soul for God's grace;  
No other care nor hope is mine,  
To heaven I turn my face.

One splendor: the theme is shed  
From all the stars above;  
'Tis named when God's name is said,  
'Tis love, 'tis heavenly love.

And every gentle heart  
That burns with gentle fire,  
Well-doing bringeth pride, this constant thought  
Of that celestial fire.

Love on my heart from heaven fell,  
Soft as the dew on flowers of spring,  
Sweet as the hidden drops that swell  
Their honey-throated chalice.

Now never from Him do I part,

Hosanna evermore I cry,  
I taste His savor in my heart,  
And bid all praise Him as do I.

Without Him noughtsoever is,  
Nor was afore, nor e'er shall be;  
Nor any other joy than His  
Wish I for mine to comfort me.

### LAUS DEG

Let praise devote thy work and skill employ  
Thy whole mind, and thy heart be lost in joy  
Well-doing bringeth pride, this constant thought  
Humility, that thy best done is nought.  
Man doth nothing well, be it great or small,  
Save to praise God; but that hath saved all:  
For God requires no more than thou hast done,  
And takes thy work to bless it for His own.

## BELIEF VERSUS UNDERSTANDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STUDY of the book of Proverbs compiled by King Solomon as a manual of practical rules for right living, shows the great importance which he attached to the possession of wisdom and understanding, two terms which he used in constant juxtaposition.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding." "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." Wisdom he says is better than rubies or gold, and understanding he compares to a "well-spring of life," which should be sought for "as for hid treasures."

Strong terms these, and impressive!

Again he says that "wisdom resteth in the heart of him that hath understanding."

It is evident at once that the wise king ascribed a much deeper significance to the word "understanding" than is ordinarily implied.

In the common parlance of the day the word "belief" is frequently heard in synonymous usage, but belief does not pertain to those higher reaches of divine intelligence of which King Solomon was cognizant.

A knowledge of Christian Science makes the distinction between these two terms very clear. Christian Science shows that the very essence of belief is change; it is based on no fundamental truth but varies with the flow and flux of human material thought, and for this reason mankind has "gods many, and lords many!" "Knowledge puffeth up," tersely, says Paul, here using the word "knowledge" as relating to worldly matters in contradistinction to the spiritual term "wisdom."

Belief belongs to things material, of the earth, earthly; understanding applies to spiritual facts. Belief cannot distinguish between what is true and what is false; understanding is demonstrable knowledge of truth. Belief is based largely on wholly on sense testimony, than which there can be nothing more misleading and pernicious. It is belief which is responsible for the many discordant conditions which afflict blindfolded humanity.

Mortals believe themselves to be sick and suffering and miserable. As a man "thinketh in his heart" or "reckoneth within himself" (Rev. Ver.), "so is he." If we find inharmony, disease (lack of ease) and suffering in our experience it is because we believe in the reality of

### As to Epigrams

In youth, we play with words and prefer cleverness to accuracy. In maturity, we are more inclined to weigh our sentences and measure their influence upon others.

It is perhaps fair to say that the pleasure to be derived from any epigram is too expensive; if the price we pay for it be the loss of faith and the blight of disillusionment.—Richard Burton in the Bellman.

Young engineer, you meant

As fair a tribute to the better part  
As ever I did. Beauty of the heart  
Is evident in temples. But it breathes  
Alive where athletes quicken airy wreaths,

You are a poet quite as much as I,  
Though differences appear in what we do,

And I am an athlete quite as much as you.  
Because you half-surmised my quartet-mime

And I your quatrain, we could greet and smile.

Who knows but we shall look again and find  
The circus-man and drummer, not behind

But leading in our visible estate,

As discus-thrower and as laureate?

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Antony's Generosity

The old historian Plutarch tells many interesting stories of the great Antony who was fellow soldier and friend of Julius Caesar. He was very generous

and loved to make splendid gifts to his friends. He once ordered a large sum of money to be sent to some one. His servant piled the silver all together in a heap at a place where he knew his master Antony would see it. Antony passed and asked, "What is that pile of silver?" The servant said, "That is the money you have ordered us to send to your friend." Antony at once saw the man's purpose, perhaps his envy of another's good fortune, and he replied: "I thought it would have been a bigger pile. It is too little. Send him double that."

Across the Ocean in 72 Hours

To cross the Atlantic in 72 hours in a water plane is something which is said now to be a possibility clearly in sight. The water plane is a flying machine built so that the machine may come down to the water and float, and if it is driven down even by exigency and not by choice it will not sink. The water plane when performed will be a safer machine, so it is supposed, than the land flying machine.

Nothing Strange

There's nothing strange in anything, provided you examine it to the bottom.—George Borrow.

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And

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 22, 1913

### The Proposed Nicaraguan Treaty

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN's revision of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty seems to foreshadow the economic and perhaps political absorption of the Central American republics by the United States, and coming on the eve of developments in Mexico, seems bound to exercise a far-reaching influence on Pan-American affairs. The comparison with Cuba does not afford any striking parallels and the plan to extend what amounts to a protectorate over Nicaragua must be considered in the light of a departure, of a step that will logically lead to others.

Though the republics of El Salvador and Honduras, as reported, refused to consider treaties similar to that acquiesced in by Nicaragua, or rather by the Diaz government, it is difficult to see how they can possibly escape its operation, for Mr. Bryan's proposition virtually reduces Central America to two republics, precisely the two first named. With Nicaragua and Panama under United States control Costa Rica becomes isolated and ceases to be a political factor in Central America and given the pro-American tendencies of the Guatemalan government the republics of Honduras and El Salvador are the only ones remaining strictly independent of American influence. Of these Honduras has ever been the shuttlecock of Central America and the complete isolation of El Salvador, exactly as that of Costa Rica, can be but a matter of time. Thus, the Nicaragua treaty would seem to be not merely a foothold but an entering wedge driven into the most vital part of Central America and likely to do swift work. Opposition is probable only from little Salvador, the smallest but next to its rival, Guatemala, the most populous of the republics and certainly the keenest, not excepting Costa Rica.

Perhaps the most significant part of this development is the bearing it has on the Mexican situation. It is clear that a Mexico surrounded by territory controlled by the United States is vastly different from the Mexico of yesterday. When it is recalled that all of the country south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec is alien to the center of the republic in race and tradition, that one part during the colonial period belonged to Guatemala, and that the isthmus of Tehuantepec itself, with the interoceanic railroad, through the completion of the Panama canal is assuming large economic significance, problems are looming up that would be pressing even without the situation in Mexico City coming to a head.

### Detroit Prosperous but Thoughtful

A TABLE of figures just presented to the citizens by the leading commercial body of Detroit makes plain, through comparison with similar exhibits in the past, the remarkable material progress of the community. There is but one story to tell, it would seem, of all its industries and activities. In manufacture, in merchandising, in banking, in every branch of labor and trade Detroit is prosperous. It is so prosperous, in fact, that some of its people who look beyond the present hour and day are disposed to pause and think about it seriously, while others are basking in its sunshine and thinking about it lightly. "The table," remarks one thoughtful observer, "shows a fairly high proportion of savings . . . but it is open to question whether as a people we are as thrifty as we should be here. The tendency to waste is not to be ignored, for it is all about it. . . . Our city is marvelously prosperous. Let us deserve our fortune by using it temperately and with thrifty vision of the future."

Detroit will be wise if she shall act on this advice. Individually and collectively her citizens are being entrusted at this time, to a greater degree than many of their neighbors, with the means necessary to the upbuilding of a strong community. The prosperity she is enjoying should be put out at interest for the future. It is not difficult to recall other cities in the United States that have been similarly favored during the last fifty years and that, by neglecting the exceptional opportunities that came to them through periods of great prosperity, have little to show save records of extravagance and waste.

There is a demand for a higher quality of individual and communal thrift, for a higher quality of individual and communal civic pride, than this country has yet known, the thrift and civic pride that, combined, leave monuments for the edification, enlightenment and comfort of posterity. American cities have much to learn from the cities of Europe in this important respect, and Detroit is to be congratulated that it has citizens who, in the flush of her prosperity, are capable of seeing how that prosperity may hurt rather than help her unless it is put to a righteous use.

### Woman's Aid in the Billboard Fight

It is becoming clear to those who have been engaged for several years in the movement to eliminate the billboard that in reality but little progress has been made. The press, representative of almost every part of the nation, is calling attention to the continued disfigurement of town and country by advertising signs. North and South, East and West, the conditions appear to be about the same. California, no less than Illinois, Florida no less than Massachusetts, discovers that upon the slightest relaxation of public vigilance the nuisance, thought to be on the way to early abatement, becomes aggravated. Because recognition of the apparent failure of all previous efforts to abolish the disfiguring billboards now forces itself upon them, the women of Los Angeles have organized a new campaign, and, despite numerous defeats in the past, the press of the city has signified its intention to support them to the utmost.

The new campaign, however, is to be directed, for the time being, at least, rather toward regulation than abolition. It would seem that this plan has been adopted with the principal purpose of breaking down an argument that has had a great deal more weight in the courts than outside of them. The anti-billboard crusaders, not only in California but elsewhere, have been accused of attempting

to deny the rights of private property. Judicial decisions have made much of the point that one has a right to rent or lease his property as he thinks best, and that one has a right to erect upon rented or leased property structures to his liking, providing he does not thereby infringe upon the rights of others.

Evidently the point at issue can only be decided finally, that is, satisfactorily, by public opinion. It is difficult, almost impossible to define in such a case where legal rights begin and where they end, or where the too free exercise of these rights transforms them into wrongs. For every argument of a legal character that might be offered in opposition to the billboard there are probably ten that are of an intangible nature, composed, that is, of the feeling that makes popular sentiment. In this instance popular sentiment is the best sentiment of every well regulated community. The billboard is widely recognized as an affront to public taste; its presence is felt to be in defiance of public opinion. Woman's aid in the fight against it is needed everywhere.

FORMERLY it was the universal rule for the merchant to visit the market. Periodical fairs attracted the jobber, the wholesaler and the retailer. In some countries each trade has its special fair; in some, all kinds of handwork and craftsmanship, from the product of the loom to the product of the foundry, were assembled quarterly, semi-annually or annually, and to these the dealers resorted in great numbers. In many European and in some of the Asiatic countries great fairs are still maintained and the old system of bringing the producer and the dealer together is maintained. In most countries, however, and especially in those of western Europe and North America, the traveling salesman superseded the fair some years ago, and in these for a long period the jobbing and wholesale business was conducted on the commercial traveler system almost exclusively. For more than a decade, however, the traveling salesman has had reason to notice a decline in his occupation. Many great concerns have withdrawn salesmen from the road altogether; many others send messengers simply, or men capable of taking orders, reserving their best salesmen for the house. The catalogue, too, has cut into the road work, and now it would seem as if there might be before long a general return to the fair system.

Exhibitions of trade products for purposes of bringing the manufacturer and the merchant together have been held with great frequency of late. Almost every branch of industry has now its periodical exposition, and from being mere shows for the benefit of the public at large, these are rapidly becoming convenient sales agencies. It is not necessary to dwell upon the automobile shows, in which the sales run up to immense figures, or office equipment shows, or shoe and leather shows, or exhibitions of the thousand and one things that enter into modern wants and needs. Recently one of the most successful book marts of recent years was held in Chicago. In that city a semi-annual furniture exhibition is now in progress and is attended by about 2500 dealers. Formerly the furniture factories sent traveling salesmen, equipped with photographs, out among the trade. Now they unite in a trade exhibit and invite the trade to come to them.

Here is a matter in which a great change of methods in merchandizing is being wrought rapidly and yet silently. The commercial traveler, once so important a factor and so familiar a figure, is becoming a home salesman, or an exposition salesman, and trade is returning, in a way, to methods that were supposed to have been outgrown a hundred years ago.

### Railroad Training in Contrast to Politics

WHENEVER changes in railroad official rosters occur and there are thrown on the screen the biographies of the men who are advanced to high places, there is supplied a reminder that in this field there is a testing of merit in successive stations, progress as worth is discovered and selection for great responsibilities as fitness has been proved. Railroad administration, because it is exacting and demands technical knowledge, has supplied and continues to supply the finest demonstration of the rule of merit. The romance that attends the making of a president out of the man who started as a brakeman or a clerk in a junction freight office is only the story of efficiency developed in promotion, and promotions based on faithfulness.

There is here a powerful contrast to the method of filling high positions in the public service. These may be held to require a less complete technical preparation, but they cannot be said to demand a lower order of administrative ability, while there is none of them that would not be better filled by the man with command of the knowledge of details which he has to have supplied for him by the modest subordinate. The subordinate official would have been promoted in the railroad office but need bother himself with no ambitions in the public service. This is politics.

Let the public practise be applied to the railroads. The president is chosen because of his politics. The general passenger agent owes his position to the influence of his friends. The manager was skilfully lobbied into his comfortable office. The division superintendent was the splendidly successful boss of his county. To what new heights of efficiency and of satisfaction to the public in the way of service might the railroad organization be expected to attain? Fortunately the public is awakening to the importance of a departure from the political method. The commission form of government may be said to be the real entering wedge—with the civil service as a foundation for a beginning in the conduct of the affairs of the nation in the right way.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION has sounded a note of warning to the individuals as well as the communities that neglect proper precautions for the protection of the woodlands, and the Canadian press is doing its utmost to keep the note of warning ringing. In this matter it has the hearty sympathy of the American press.

The movement to put policewomen on the force in Chicago has now progressed to the point where the possible appointees are asking what they shall wear.

The statement that the feather trade employs lobbyists is probably not intended merely to make light of the subject.

WITH the approaching completion of the development of Providence street, traversing the neighborhood of the Providence station, some time since demolished, there is realized the gain to Boston of a business section that can hardly fail to be of the first value. There was a considerable period of discussion amounting to serious difference over the utilization of the region of the old station, but out of it emerged a plan that is abundantly justified in what is already gained and in turn opens the way to further development. The extension of Arlington street was a fortunate undertaking, fitting the other projects. St. James avenue, leading from Copley square to the section now well advanced in rescue from uselessness, is lifted from a retired corner to a street of business promise and a thoroughfare that will have increasing value. Thus all that was promised, and more, is attained. But the students of the development of the extension of Boston's shopping region whose foresight brought the present gain will not find their employment gone. If the region is to be all that now seems assured, there remain street widenings that will be not only desirable but necessary to the fulfilment of the general design. St. James avenue is a candidate for their attention. All the city has done will promptly make returns both in the accommodation of its people and of business and in accessions to property value offsetting the outlay. Such reward should be instructive to continued enterprise of the same sort and in the same region, anticipating the rise in values that will make postponement costly.

COMPULSORY voting is being advocated with greater frequency and force in several parts of the country. The franchise is not a good thing unless it is properly used.

DR. THOMAS H. NORTON, United States consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, has prepared and the department of commerce has published, a paper on the "Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen." Reduced to plain terms, this paper deals with the recognized value of nitrogen, the necessity of insuring its supply, its rapid disappearance in the forms in which it can now be used in fertilization, and the prospects of obtaining it from the air, where it is to be found in unlimited quantity, in such a manner as to make it available for practical purposes. He quotes authorities to the effect that the known volume of nitrate bearing substance, not counting the atmosphere, is sufficient to supply the demand for, perhaps, not more than fifty years. One of his authorities has it that with the annual increase in consumption the world's supply would be exhausted as early as 1972.

In this connection some extremely interesting statistics are given. For example, the number of bread eaters in the world in 1898, when the estimate was made by an acknowledged expert, was about 516,000,000, and at that time they were increasing at the rate of 6,000,000 a year. From the same source it is learned that it would be easily possible, through intensive agriculture, which, of course, demands the extensive use of fertilizing material, to so increase the yield of cereals to the acre as to put off the possibility of an under supply of bread for another century.

Dr. Norton, while admitting that the synthetic production of nitric acid from the atmosphere is "a highly specialized process dependent for the time being on exceptionally cheap sources of electricity," nevertheless expresses confidence that chemistry will achieve the desired end. In fact, he concludes his paper in a highly optimistic vein, holding that the continual perfection of processes of handling nitrates, and the appearance at frequent intervals of novel additional methods, all point to the assurance that combined nitrogen as an industrial product will be furnished on an increased scale without advance in cost above existing rates as fast as the demand is evident. This conclusion lines up nicely with that which is becoming accepted throughout the world more and more widely year by year and which holds to the position that in the advancement of humanity every new need is balanced by supply.

With transfer of active administration of the affairs of Leland Stanford, Jr., University to a new executive some changes were bound to follow. As announced they indicate a more intensive policy, which is becoming quite the custom in educational circles now, partially as a reaction against an excessive emphasis on "plant" and expansion during the last decades of the last century. To begin with the total number of students is to be defined and fixed unalterably. For some time past a limit has been put upon the number of women matriculating. Now men are to be dealt with similarly. Of course this makes possible greater care and strictness in admission of students. The supply exceeding the demand, the university authorities can establish selective tests which will give a much higher type of students, especially as tests of admission hereafter are to be made more personal and ethical and less technical, scholastic and formal.

The intensive process does not stop here. Such departments of a real university as now exist are to be developed adequately. If others follow it must be in their own right, and not as it were at the expense of departments already flourishing. To do some things well seems better than to do many things superficially.

With satisfaction we also note that increased attention is to be given to English, economics and history. If each branch is taught as it should be the Pacific coast will profit in a literary, ethical and political way.

This institution, with its rival—the state university at Berkeley—has a great field of influence in which to make culture count. It dare not fall to the level of a school to train men to earn livings. Its scope of power is in the contact with men, a contact in which something other than accumulation of wealth counts. This demands somewhat less emphasis on the natural sciences and a greater reverence for art, poetry and the activities of man in which imagination and reverence have domination.

The very decision not to worship at the shrine of bigness is in itself a victory for idealism. A college or university, like a person, has no business to accept nominal obligations for youth which it cannot possibly fulfil.

### Boston Gains a New Business Section

### To the Air for a Fertilizer

### Leland Stanford's Intensive Program